The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Russia and the Orient

By Nathaniel Peffer

The "Indian Section" And Non-British Taxpayers

Will China Resume Relations With Soviet Russia?

Politics and the Red Cross Report

By Wm. R. Johnson

Why the Californians Mob The Filipinos

By Geo. W. Missemer

The "Secrecy" Element in Cable and Radio Communication; Soviet Aggression and the China Gold Mines; The Extraterritoriality "Case" at Hankow; Plans for Reorganizing the S.M.R.; The Soviet Advance and Korean Disorders; Is North Manchuria To Be Sovietized? by Solon S. C. Yang; Review of the 1929 Silk Industry, by Paul K. Whang; Why the National City Didn't Amalgamate; A Chinese "Arlington" for Nanking; China's Success in Abolishing "New Year," by B. Y. Lee; Red Propaganda Among the Russian Whites; Californian Students Studying the Orient, by David C. H. Lu.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1930 VOLUME LI, NUMBER 10

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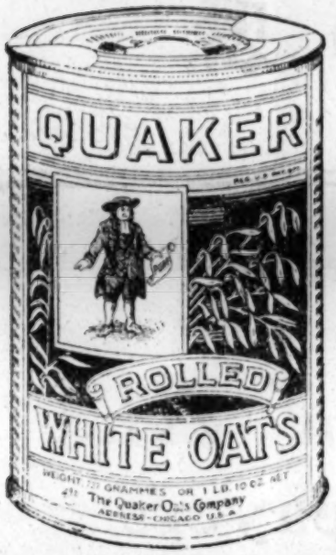

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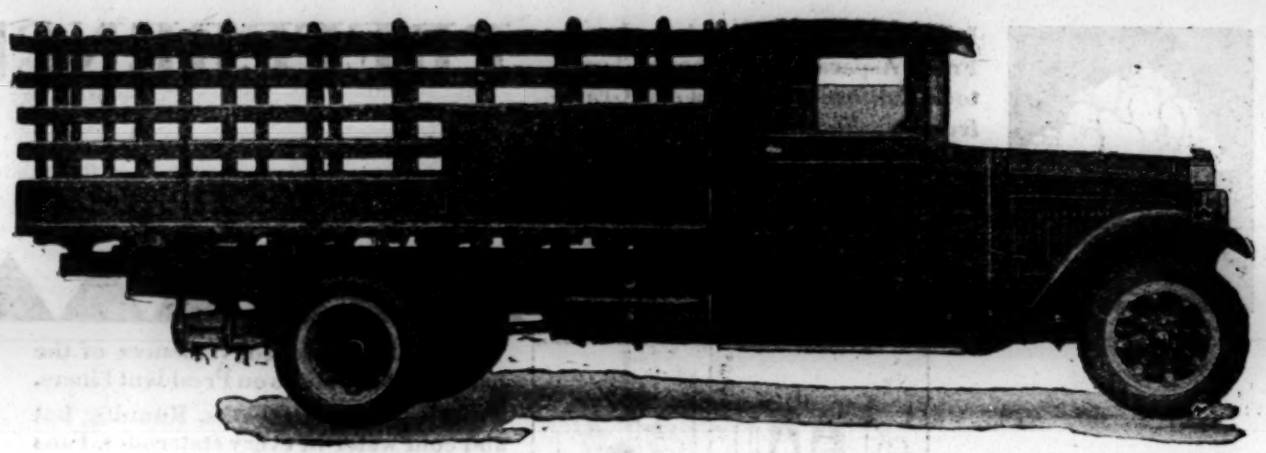

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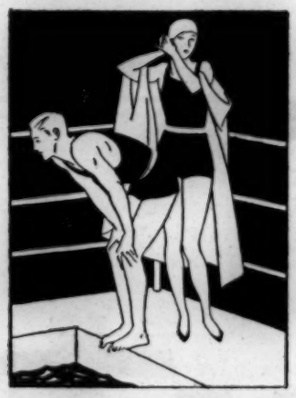

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE EXTRALITY "TEST" CASE AT HANKOW

ON JANUARY 23 a British naval officer, while driving his car through the streets of Hankow, accidentally ran over a Chinese boy who was riding a bicycle. The boy was seriously injured and died shortly afterwards. The British naval officer was arrested and taken to the Chinese court where he was detained for some time and only was released upon the British Consul in Hankow giving a written guarantee that the naval officer would appear for a hearing of the case. This apparently is all that has happened regarding the incident except that certain Chinese radical elements at Hankow have started the usual propaganda campaign, their purpose being to exploit it in connection with the question of abolition of exterritoriality. On Jan. 27, ten days after the incident, the case was discussed in the British House of Commons and on Jan. 30 *Reuters* service telegraphed almost a column of news from London giving the views of British officialdom, all of which was published in the local foreign newspapers in Shanghai. There also have been editorials on the incident, the editors of the foreign newspapers on the China coast all expressing deep concern at the "seriousness of the incident," and solelmnly warning the Chinese against taking any drastic action against the British naval officer. The question that occurs to one after reading all of these editorials and cables from London and elsewhere about the Hankow accident is, "What would have happened had the British naval officer been driving his car in San Francisco, Tokyo, Berlin or even London?" Assuredly he would have been arrested and taken to the police station. Whether he would have been confined in jail for a period probably would have depended upon the circumstances. Assuredly he would have been required to put up heavy bail to guarantee his appearance when the case came up for trial. This was all that happened at Hankow, hence it is difficult to understand all the noise that has been made about the case. Accidents of this kind are considered serious matters in every country, the only difference in this case being that the British naval officer was arrested by the Chinese authorities. Before the Chinese declaration pertaining to the abolition of exterritoriality, the Chinese would have been required to bring their action in the British consular court at Hankow. Now they have taken control of the case themselves and thus far nothing has happened. As a matter of fact the Chinese authorities at Hankow

displayed considerable leniency in releasing the accused upon a written guarantee of the British Consul. Had the accused been a Chinese he probably would have gone to jail and remained there until the circumstances surrounding the accident could have been investigated. Should the Chinese, when the case comes to trial, sentence the British naval officer to a long term in jail and a heavy fine, then there will be opportunity for making a noise about the case, but at present we see no resaon for excitement. Also we see no reason why the British naval officer should not be punished, providing it is proved that the accident was due to negligent driving on his part. Recently there have been some rather severe fines assessed in the U. S. Court for China in motor car cases and also we seem to have read recently where a wealthy American woman, wife of a moving picture magnate, was given a sentence of 10 years in jail and a heavy fine in addition for running down and killing a Japanese in Los Angeles.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN RADIO AND CABLE OVER "SECRECY"

FOR YEARS the cable companies have discouraged the use of wireless by spreading propaganda about the lack of "secrecy" in respect to messages sent by radio. Prospective customers have been told that "anybody with a receiving set can pick-up radio messages at will," which argument undoubtedly has thrown much business to the cables that otherwise might have gone by radio. A representative of American radio interests in the Far East recently discussed this question in these columns and showed that recent mechanical developments in radio have made it difficult if not impossible for anyone to "pick-up" private messages sent by radio. As for the propaganda of the cable companies regarding the absolute secrecy of messages sent over their wires, our attention has been called to the following paragraph which appears in a recent book, "International Aspects of Electrical Communications in the Pacific Area," by Dr. Leslie Bennett Tribolet (Johns Hopkins Press: Baltimore),

> "That commercial competitors are at a disadvantage when their orders, bids, and trade secrets have to pass through the hands of communication companies of other nationals is strongly brought out in a written memorandum filed by Elihu Root, Jr., son of the former Secretary of State, in the State Department for the use of the American members of the Preliminary Communications Conference held in Washington in 1920, which states, 'It is a matter of common knowledge that the highly efficient cable system of Great Britain is so closely coordinated with the diplomatic and commercial interests of that country that no message which might be of value either to the British foreign office or to the British Board of Trade is assured of secrecy if at any point in its journey it passed over a British line.' In all phases of their activities the British cable and radio interests are backed by their own government...."

In a footnote at the bottom of the page on which the foregoing paragraph appears, Dr. Tribolet cites the following authority for his statement: *"U. S. Senate; Committee on Interstate Commerce; Cable landing licenses: hearings before a subcommittee on Senate bill 4301, a bill to prevent the unauthorized landing of submarine cables in the United States. (Dec. 15, 1920—Jan. 11, 1921), 66th Congress, 3rd Session, Page 87.*

Since the element of relative speeds of transmission by radio and cable is also a matter of controversy it is interesting to note that the Japanese Government has just completed installation of a new high-power radio station at Nagoya for the purpose of establishing direct communication between Japan and London. When the new station was tested out on Jan. 27 it was found that messages could be exchanged between the Japanese station at Nagoya and the London station in the brief time of five minutes and that the average time of transmission was thirty minutes. A news item referring to the installation of the new station at Nagoya appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* but the news item, obviously, does not explain why the Japanese Government installed the new radio station at this particular time, the real reason being that the Japanese Government felt the need of a *new means of communication during the course of the Naval Conference in London.* In other words the Japanese Government did not desire to have its highly confidential messages and reports to the Japanese delegation at the Naval Conference, pass over cables which are constrolled by another Power.

THE SOVIET ADVANCE AND KOREAN DISORDERS

THAT THE diplomatic and moral support which the Japanese gave the Soviet Russians last summer and fall in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway question, is likely to cost the Japanese dearly in increased political unrest in Korea, seems to be borne out in recent news reports from Seoul and elsewhere. A dispatch from Seoul by the *Nippon Dempo* service which appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* on Jan. 17 stated that the student disturbances in Korea "took a turn for the worse," when hundreds of boy and girl students paraded the streets with red flags, resulting in the Japanese police placing 585 under arrest. The students of various schools participated, including Seinen Gakuin, the Central Y. M. C. A. School, Baizai Higher Common School and the Industrial School. Of those arrested, the Japanese police authorities announced that only 80 had been released, the remainder being held in the Seitaimon Prison. A later report stated that students of some 17 schools have participated in the independence or "communistic" demonstrations to date. The total number of Koreans who have been arrested since the beginning of the trouble is not known, but a *United Press* dispatch from Honolulu which was published in Shanghai on Jan. 30 alleged that the number had reached 17,000. The dispatch quoted Henry Kim, general secretary of the Hawaii-Korean National Association of Honolulu as to the foregoing figures and he claimed they were based upon information he had received from Korean nationalists in Shanghai. Mr. Kim also alleged that 78 Koreans had been killed in the course of the recent outbreaks.

While there is nothing new about Korean unrest, it is more than an accident that the situation should have become worse almost simultaneously with the strengthening of the Soviet position in North Manchuria and the wholesale use of Koreans in the Far Eastern Red Army which was used against the Chinese. The Japanese Government is now trying to rush through a number of reforms in the Korean colonial administration but as usual the reforms only have reached the "talking" stage while the revolutionary situation in Korea has reached the "active" stage.

PLANS FOR REORGANIZATION S. MANCHURIA RAILWAY

THE JAPANESE Government seems to be moving in a determined manner toward a reorganization of its South Manchuria Railway, the chief element in the plan being the disposal of subsidiary organizations or companies fostered by the Railway or actually subsidized from the Railway's profits. Of chief interest from the standpoint of the Chinese, through whose territory the Railway passes, is the report that the S. M. R. is planning the "transfer" of the administrative right over the railway "zone" or strip of land some ten or fifteen miles wide along the tracks, and also the abandonment of the so-called "diplomatic rights" enjoyed by the Railway. A *Rengo* report from Tokyo on Jan. 23 stated that an important conference on the matter of reorganizing the S. M. R. was scheduled for Jan. 29, said conference to be participated in by the Foreign, Finance and War Ministers in addition to officials of the railway. Among the matters schedule for discussion at this meeting was the establishment of the Showa Steel Manufacturing Company, a matter of pressing importance due to the fact that the machinery for the new plant had been purchased abroad and shipped to Japan during the regime of the previous Tanaka Government. Now, due to the desire of the present management of the S. M. R. to get out of the manufacturing business, a serious problem has arisen. The seriousness of the problem facing the Japanese Government is indicated in the following report which appeared on the commercial page of the *Japan Advertiser* on Jan. 17:

"The proposed readjustment of the business system of the South Manchuria Railway Company on the basis of economic activity has been taken up for discussion by the Cabinet. Of five principal problems incidental to the readjustment, including the transfer of the administrative right over the South Manchuria Railway zone, abandonment of diplomatic rights enjoyed by the company, reshaping of the official system of the company, readjustment of all companies affliated with the railway company and management of the Showa Steel Manufacturing Company.

"The Showa Steel question is the first to be tackled. This company was planned by the former President. Mr. Jotaro Yamamoto, but business has not yet been started. The present Cabinet has been wavering in its choice whether the company be started. Necessary machinery has already been purchased by the company from abroad. After a close investigation among Cabinet Ministers it has been decided that business of the company be started but it is unknown as yet where, whether Shingishu in Korea, or Anshan in Manchuria.

"Imports into Japan from Shingishu are free while those from Anshan will be charged with high *ad valorem* duty in Japan. Under the circumstances, the former place is likely to be chosen. There are 58 business corporations under control of the South Manchuria Railway Company. Their merger or readjustment will be a gigantic task. The total authorized capitalization of these companies is Y387,095,000, of which Y187,936,000 is paid up. The South Manchuria Railway Company has paid a total amount of Y109,701,000. Details of these companies are:

Kinds	Authorized capital	Paid-up capital	Paid by S.M.R.
	(In thousand yen)		
Industry (16)	152,200	59,857	32,001
Commerce (7)	6,100	2,555	1,503
Miscellaneous (2)	6,150	6,150	2,321
Agriculture (2)	20,000	7,500	7,378
Traffic and warehousing (9)	110,870	48,730	28,356
Electricity and gas (3)	37,000	33,300	32,620
Civil works and Architecture (2)	15,000	3,750	1,627
Trust and insurance (9)	32,500	21,646	1,343
Newspapers (3)	1,300	1,300	1,100
Miscellaneous (2)	6,150	6,150	2,231

"If the South Manchuria Railway Company pays up all, the amount will reach Y.231,320,000 which means more than the authorized capitalization of the company involving Y440,000,000. Why the railway company has come to readjust its affiliated companies is because the business results of the majority of them are not favorable, The yield of the company's paid-up investment in these institutions for five years from 1924 to the end of 1928 is only 3.31-4.46 per cent. During 1928 only seven companies declared a dividend of more than 10 per cent a year, 10 companies between 7 and 9 per cent and the remaining companies either less than 6 per cent or none. Twenty-three companies declared no dividend during the period.

"These companies will be divided between those placed under the control of the South Manchuria Railway Company and its investment companies in connection with the readjustment. The number of the former is 34 and that of the latter 24. The South Manchuria is able to dispose of these 34 companies as it wills but is in no position to do it arbitrarily. The readjustment is a serious question to Japanese people in Manchuria, because they will be doubly hit as Y.1,000,000 now given by the company to various companies there as subsidization will be abolished and, moreover, many of these institutions will be readjusted.

"Principal business corporations more or less closely connected with the South Manchuria Railway are the Dairen Steamship Company, capitalized at Y.25,000,000, of which Y.13,750,000 is paid up, all shares being held by the S.M.R.; South Manchuria Gas Company, capitalized at Y.10,000,000, of which Y.9,300,000 is paid up, all shares borne by the same company; Dairen Ceramics Company, capitalized at Y.1,200,000, of which Y.1,200,000 is paid up, all shares borne by it; South Manchuria Electric Company, capitalized at Y.25,000,000, of which Y.22,000,000 is paid up, all shares borne by it; South Manchuria Hotel Company, capitalized at Y.8,000,000, of which Y.5,560,000 is paid up; Manchuria Dockyard Company, capitalized at Y.1,400,000, of which Y.700,000 paid up; Kokusai Transportation Company, capitalized at Y.10,000,000, of which Y.3,400,000 is paid up, and the following other companies:

Companies	Authorized capital	Paid-up capital
	(In thousand yen)	
Fukusho Civil Work	1,800	1,800
Toa Industrial Development	10,000	2,500
Anshan Iron Works	30,000	30,000
South Manchuria Debentures	100,000	50,000
Dairen Agricultural Enterprise	10,000	5,000
Japan Wax Refining	2,000	2,000
Nichiman Warehouse	5,000	2,000
Tenement House	14,000	14,000

SOVIET AGGRESSION AND THE CHINA GOLD MINES

IT'S AN INTERESTING coincidence that when China should decide to reform her currency in the direction of the gold standard, that the Chinese should discover that the districts along the Amur River where potential gold mines exist, are now under the shadow of Soviet influence. No one would accuse the Bolsheviks of foreseeing the present currency crisis in China, but it undoubtedly was more than accident that caused the Soviet Russians to extend their influence over the Chinese boundary into the districts where China's most important gold-mineral resources exist—the Amur River Valley and Hinghan Mountain Range of North Manchuria. In several references to financial reform, apparently inspired by the Ministry of Finance, which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers recently, it has been stated that efforts are to be made to develop the gold mines in the Three Eastern Provinces. It is not known whether the National Government is aware of the fact, but it is a fact nevertheless, that China's potential "Klondike" is located in the so-called Barga District about 275 miles north of Hailar along a stream known as the Kellari River. In 1901 when Russian influence was dominant in the Barga District, the Russian Government gave a concession to a company known as the Upper-Amur Gold Mining Company. Prospecting continued for several years but the mines actually were not opened until the years between 1916 and 1920. Following the decline of Russian influence in the Barga District, the Russian company was forced to withdraw and a Chinese company known as the "Kuan Hsin Kunssu" took over the works. Due to primitive methods, little was accomplished, but it was stated that in one year the company took out some 300 lbs. of gold bullion. Due to the trouble with Soviet Russia last year, all operations were discontinued, particularly when the Red Army invaded the district and drove all Chinese and Russian emigrees entirely out of the district. And now that the Bolsheviks have re-established their political power in the Barga District, it is highly unlikely that the Russians will permit the Chinese to resume operation of the Kellari mines, regardless of any need that China may now have for gold bullion. It also is of considerable significance that other profitable gold mines in the vicinity of Urga in Outer Mongolia, are likewise controlled by the Soviet Russians. There are few other places in Chinese territory where profitable gold-bearing quartz exists. It has been reported that the river beds of the Tibetan borderland of Szechuen province are rich in gold, but little actual information is available. A similar situation exists in regard to gold possibilities in Kwangtung, Yunnan, Kwangsi and Kansu provinces. China's best known gold mine is that of Chou-yuen, located about 40 miles southwest of Chefoo in Shantung province. Some 200,000 tons of gold-bearing ore were said to have been taken from a vein in this vicinity that ranged from 40 to 90 feet wide. For some reason the mine has been closed. Of particular interest in connection with this subject is a report regarding gold mining possibilities in Chihli Province, which appeared in the *Transactions of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy*, Vol. 10, 1901-1902. This report was written by a young American mining engineer, one H. C. Hoover, who since has become much more widely known.

Will China Resume Relations With Soviet Russia?

THAT CHINA is being inevitably forced into a position where she must resume formal diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia as the only possible means of relieving Red pressure on Manchuria is the conclusion which one reaches after perusal of reports from Nanking, Mukden and Harbin resulting from the recent conferences between officials of the National Government and Mo Teh-hui, president of the Chinese Eastern Railway who made a special trip from Harbin to Nanking for the purpose of discussing the question with General Chiang Kai-shek and other officials of the Government, including Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Sun Fo, Minister of Railways. A report issued by the official *Kuo Min* news agency on Feb. 4 stated that as a result of conferences between President Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. C. T. Wang and Mo Teh-hui a memorandum had been formulated for presentation to the Central Political Council, said memorandum recommending that the National Government should notify the Soviet Government of its readiness to open negotiations "*to settle various outstanding Sino-Soviet issues.*" There can be no other interpretation put on this statement than, as indicated in the foregoing, the National Government has decided to make the best of an exceedingly embarassing situation and send delegates to Moscow, which, in all probability will result in a resumption of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

This situation has been brought about by Red military pressure upon Manchuria, the full extent of which is now realized by the National Government. According to a report from Harbin on February 3, Soviet officials in that city, including Mr. Shimanovsky, Soviet Foreign Affairs Commissioner at Habarovsk; Melnikoff, Soviet Consul in Harbin, and others had held a conference at the Soviet Consulate in Harbin, following which they notified the Chinese authorities that a telegram had been received from Moscow demanding that the Mukden Government immediately put into effect the terms of the preliminary agreement which the Chinese delegate Tsai Yu-shen had signed at Habarovsk. In addition to this demand the Russians insisted that the Chinese immediately appoint delegates to the Moscow formal conference. In reference specifically to conditions on the Chinese Eastern Railway, Mr. Melnikoff demanded that the strike of Chinese employees in the Harbin workshops be called off and that all opposition to the orders of the new Soviet manager of the C. E. R., Mr. Rudy, be stopped. Melnikoff then told the Chinese that until these matters are carried out, that the Red troops will not be withdrawn from the vicinity of Manchouli at the western terminus of the railway. He then expressed the hope that "Mukden and the Soviet Government would be able to settle all outstanding problems *in a friendly spirit.*"

While the National Government has not issued any formal statement on the subject the *Sin Wan Pao* on February 4 stated that the foreign affairs committee of the Central Political Council, composed of Dr. Wang Chung-hui, head of the Judicial Yuan; Hu Han-ming, head of the Legislative Yuan; Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, had considered the question thoroughly in the light of China's sovereign interests in the Three Eastern Provinces and had decided (1) that the Foreign Minister will advise Soviet Russia that the Chinese Government is willing to continue the conference with Russia as provided in the 1924 agreement signed at Peiping, and also to discuss with the Soviet the solution of all cases outstanding between the two countries; (2) that the National Government will make two declarations in reference to the recent Habarovsk conference, one being to the effect that China never had permitted White Russians to engage in political activities on Chinese soil and the other to the effect that while China was willing to guarantee Soviet consulates on Chinese soil full legal protection, that China could not permit the Soviet Government to station armed guards at consulates; (3) that China's delegates to the forthcoming Moscow conference must be fully conversant with foreign affairs as well as local conditions in Manchuria; (4) that China is agreeable to the conference being held in Moscow, in view of the fact that previous Sino-Soviet conferences had been held on Chinese soil.

The embarassment of the National Government at this turn of affairs in respect to its relations with the Soviet is easy to understand due to the fact that any resumption of relations between Nanking and Moscow is bound to cause serious questioning in other world capitals, particularly Washington, London and Paris, where the inability of the Chinese authorities to prevent communistic intrigue is fully realized. But as stated, the National Government finds itself in a hopeless position and must accept the lesser of two evils. In order to relieve Red military pressure on Manchuria, the National Government must send delegates to Moscow to discuss outstanding Sino-Soviet issues, knowing full well that Russia will dictate the terms which the Chinese delegates will be required to sign. The apprehensions of the Chinese people regarding this situation have been indicated in resolutions and telegrams sent to Nanking by various public organizations both in China and among Chinese residing abroad and also in editorials which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers. Another evidence of the seriousness of the situation was provided on Feb. 3 when four Chinese consuls previously stationed at Vladivostok, Blagovestchensk, Chita and Habarovsk resigned their positions on the grounds of their unwillingness to resume their posts in Soviet territory. A report in the *Sin Wan Pao* referring to these resignations stated that "it is not sure whether the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be able to find others brave enough to accept these vacated posts." A still further complication mentioned in the Chinese newspapers, pertains to domestic Chinese politics, it being stated that practically all of the Chinese Communists, formerly affiliated with the left wing of the Kuomintang, have now associated themselves with the Soviet Government and undoubtedly will receive the full support of the Soviet in the event diplomatic relations are patched up between Nanking and Moscow. It was alleged that these ousted Chinese Communists, with Moscow's support, had largely been responsible for the recent trouble which the National Government had experienced with the so-called "Reorganizationists," the Soviet Government's chief purpose in addition to a re-establishment of its imperialistic interests in North Manchuria, being the ousting of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his associates in the National Government.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SINO-SOVIET SITUATION

On Wednesday, Feb. 5, the *Sin Wan Pao*, leading Chinese newspaper in Shanghai, published an editorial voicing the anxiety which the Chinese people generally feel regarding the situation in North Manchuria. A summary of the editorial was as follows, "The Chinese Eastern Railway issue, incited the Soviet intervention at Hailar. Pretending an autonomy movement, the Soviet was able to effect certain political changes in that area. The Mongolian movement was financed and backed by Soviet Russia, but it had the effect of an independence movement. The final effect of this situation is likely to be much worse than recent Sino-Soviet disturbances. The danger of Soviet aggression on China's frontier is now most serious and generally is realized, because with the Barga District as a base, our greedy neighbor will not be satisfied. Complications will now continue and frequent opportunities will be given the Soviet to disturb our frontiers. The danger in the Barga District is much more serious than was the loss of Urga. Our trouble is that the Chinese authorities are so involved in their domestic affairs that the community generally has neglected distant matters. The defense of our northern frontiers has been absolutely demolished."

Mo Teh-hui, recently appointed Chinese president of the C. E. R. and also China's chief delegate to the Moscow Conference, arrived in Shanghai on Jan. 27. He was accompanied by Wu Cheh-hsin, councillor of the Mukden Government and Tsai Lien-shing, a secretary of the C.E.R. In an interview with Chinese newspapermen, which was issued to the press through the *Kuo Wen* news agency, Mr Mo stated that the Sino-Russian preliminary agreement signed at Habarovsk was unsatisfactory, but Manchuria alone had been unable to check the Soviet invasion of Chinese territory, which had the backing of the whole Russian nation. The Chinese Government had been unable to lend assistance due to the civil war which was started in Honan by Gen. Tang Shen-chi. The result was that the Three Eastern Provinces had suffered very seriously and North Manchuria today resembled the situation which prevailed all over China following the 1911 revolution. It was Mr. Mo's opinion that if the Sino-Soviet situation was not settled quickly that the Chinese people along the boundary districts would suffer still more and that a section of Chinese territory amounting to thousands of square miles would likely fall into the hands of Soviet Russia. In reference to conditions on the C. E. R., Mr. Mo said that the discontinuance of railway traffic for a period of six months had caused a general cessation of business resulting in widespread distress among the merchants. Upon his assumption of the office of director of the C.E.R. Mr. Mo stated that he had first directed his attention to the restoration of railway traffic. Mr. Mo stated that he probably would not be able to serve as China's delegate to the Moscow Conference owing to his necessity of devoting his entire attention to the affairs of the railway.

The *Kuo Wen* news service on Jan. 28 circulated another telegram referring to the C. E. R. question, stating that the Chekiang branch of the Kuomintang Party had sent a message to Nanking protesting against the appointment of Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo (now in Mukden) as a delegate to the Moscow Conference. The protest stated that Dr. Koo, a former official of the defunct Peking Government was now in Mukden and had become "very active" in the politics of the Three Eastern Provinces. If this is true, continued the message, our so-called revolutionary diplomacy "is false and there will be good reasons for the reactionaries to further their cause. This movement should be checked immediately."

What the National Government intends to do in respect to the Habarovsk protocol, apparently has not yet been decided, according to a *Reuter* report from Nanking on Feb. 5 which stated that the Central Political Council after discussing the question had referred it back to the Foreign Relations Cofmittee for further consideration with instructions to report on Jan. 6, after which time Mo Teh-hui was expected to depart from Nanking on his way back to Mukden and Harbin. Reports which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers indicate that the National Government considers itself between the devil and the deep sea on this question. One of the smaller Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, the *Kiangnan Evening News* reported on Feb. 3 that Dr. C. T. Wang. Minister Affairs had sent telegrams to both Mukden and Harbin "reprimanding" Tsai Yu-shan and warning him against any further "illegal" comments. It was stated that Tsai, in a recent explanation of his actions in signing the Habarovsk protocol, had severely criticized the National Foreign Minister for "mishandling" the C. E. R. question. The report stated that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek considered Mr. Tsai's remarks insulting toward to the National Government, hence had instructed Dr. Wang to "reprimand" the Chinese delegate.

A report by the *Kuo Min* nems agency on Feb. 3. stated that "while the National Government probably will not repudiate the Habarovsy protocol, that it will insist upon a modification at the forthcoming formal conference. A report in the *Shun Pao* on Feb. 4, stated that the National Government had received numerous telegrams from overseas Chinese, particularly in the Straits Settlements denouncing the actions of Tsai Yu-shen in "bartering away China's rights," and also advising the Government to denounce the protocol. The overseas Chinese demanded that the Central Government should "adopt revolutionary tactics and not show weakness in dealing with the Soviet Russians." In reference to Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang's reactions in respect to the Habarovsk protocol, the *Shun Pao* published a report from Mukden on Feb. 3 stating that the head of the Mukden Government looked upon the Habarovsk agreement as a "provisional procedure," and had expressed the opinion that Mukden should defer to the opinion of the Central Government in respect to the formal Sino-Russian parleys and that Nanking should appoint delegates with the object of settling all outstanding Sino-Russian questions. A further report on the subject from Nanking on Feb. 3 stated that the National authorities had proposed the cancellation of the 3rd and 4th items in the Habarovsk pritocol since they concern the restoration and protection of Soviet consulates. As to the method of cancelling these clauses, no statement was made, but declared that this was no time to consider that "China was a conquered nation." An organization known as the "People's Russian Affairs Supporting Association," held a meeting at the Capital and informed Mo Teh-hui that the Habarovsk protocol should not be recognized; that the formal conference must not be held in Moscow; to demand the restitution of all properties stolen or destroyed by the Soviet and that the former Soviet manager of the C. E. R. should not be reinstated. A further indication of the Chinese reaction regarding the Habarovsk agreement was indicated in an interview with a spokesman of the National Government on Jan. 29 who declared that the Government was determined to "achieve absolute equality with the Soviet on the C. E. R. and that despite the 'dirty work' of the Habarovsk conference, it still was possible to go back to the 1924 agreements." This spokesman, however, expressed the belief that there was little possibility of the Soviet Government being "overthrown," hence it probably would be better to restore relations with Moscow. Also it was stated that China has a long boundary with Russia and an extensive trade that must be taken into consideration. Whether better relations with Rhssia could be restored, depended, according to this authority, upon whether Russia would discontinue communistic propaganda.

In this connection it was suggested that China should propose the following conditions: (1) That no organizations be permitted on Chinese soil for the spreading of communistic propaganda; (2) that all Soviet civil and military officers evacuate Outer Mongolia and other places on Chinese territory; (3) that no schools, armies or other organizations in Russia be permitted to enroll young Chinese students or laborers; (4) that Soviet Russia not be permitted to supply any organization on Chinese soil with money or munitions. In case Russia would agree to these conditions, then China might agree to restore friendly relations. This report concluded with the novel suggestion that if Russia would agree to the foregoing that China might agree to suppress the White Russians, "of whom the Soviet is very much afraid."

In reference to China's possible participation in the Moscow conference, one spokesman of the Nanking Government expressed anxiety regarding the personal safety of any Chinese delegates sent to the Soviet Capital. He said, however, "it is thought that the Soviet would not dare to murder our envoys, hence in the event we did not want to sign the agreement, our delegates could return if the conditions were too cruel."

A dispatch from Harbin appearing in the *Kiangnan Evening News* on Feb. 1 stated that Soviet Russia recently had dispatched a division of reinforcements to the Manchouli sector and had announced that China would be held strictly accountable for any delay in the opening of the Sino-Soviet negotiations. The report stated that "since the situation again has become critical, Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang has repeatedly telegraphed to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking urging him to make a decision regarding the Government's policy with the Soviet immediately in order to avert further complications.

A further report stated that "the pride of the Soviet authorities in North Manchuria is more menacing since the signing of the Habarovsk agreement. Chinese in Siberia are ill-treated and their condition is indescritable," which report amply has been confirmed in descriptions of the conditions of the Chinese prisoners who have returned to Harbin recently, many of them having their hands and feet so badly froden as to necessitate amputation.

A dispatch in the *Sin Wan Pao* from Mukden on Feb. 4 stated that Li Teh-yien, head of the Mukden Telegraph Department, had gone to Harbin to negotiate with the Soviet management of the C. E. R. regarding the "restoration" of the telegraph department to the railway. It was stated that while the Chinese were agreeable to a restoration of the telephones necessary to the operation of the railway, that they could not consent to a restoration of the other telephones, particularly those that connected with Soviet territory in view of the practice of the Soviet officials in using the lines for direct communication with Soviet officials in Siberia.

A dispatch from Harbin by the official *Kuo Min* news agency on Feb. 5 stated that the Soviet Manager of the C. E. R., Mr. Rudy, had published an official notive "permitting" all Soviet employees to resume their positions, but that the Chinese employees who had been dismissed had not been reinstated. Another dispatch from Mukden on Feb. 4 stated that the White Russians who had been dismissed by the new Soviet manager had formed an organization and also were demanding payment of their salaries.

A *Kuo Min* report from Mukden on Feb. 4 stated that Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the government in the Three Eastern Provinces, had formulated a scheme for reorganizing the Northeastern Aviation Department and that all military airplanes would be incorporated into one division. Additional military planes will be ordered from Germany and France and with suitable aviation corps will be stationed at Antung, Linkiang, Yenping, Tungning, Tungkiang, Heiho, Manchouli and Meishan. It also was decided to inaugurate an airmail and passenger service between Mukden and Kirin and Liaoning and Seilungkiang.

(*From The Review's Correspondent*)

Harbin, Jan. 27.—Several hundred Chinese and Russian employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who recently were dismissed by the new Soviet manager, Mr. Rudy, gathered in the corridors of the Railway Administration Building yesterday morning to demand the payment of their salaries.

Delegates of the dismissed employees negotiated with various people connected with the Soviet Administration, while a large crowd, unable to gain admittance to the building, waited outside. Hearing that their demands had not yet been granted, the crowd became unruly and refused to leave the building without a definite answer.

There were loud cries and denunciations of the Soviet, many shouting, "The Cheka are the people who are now governing the C. E. R." Finally, the representatives of the discharged workers appealed to members of the Chinese

Administration to grant them their salaries, but the Chinese apparently are powerless to do anything.

The crowd was still both within and without the Administration Building during the afternoon. The Harbin police force is taking no hand in the controversy and is standing by watching the situation, while the Soviet managers of the Railway appear nervous and, according to report, have wired to Moscow for advice. It is expected that the dismissed employees will be granted a portion of their salaries.

Most of these workers both Chinese and Russians, were employed by the Chinese administration, following the break in relations between China and the Soviet last summer. They were dismissed by the new Soviet Manager early this month without payment of their salaries, some of them having been employed by the railway for a period of six months. Due to the cold weather and difficulty in finding new employment, many are in distress. They are therefore demanding payment of their salaries, which, according to report, were to have been paid yesterday. They insist they are deserving of consideration, in view of the fact that they kept the railway in operation during the course of the trouble. Many of these employees are in a desperate condition.

The "Indian Section" and the Non-British Taxpayers in Shanghai

THERE ARE some 3,000 British Indians residing in the vicinity of Shanghai, the Indian community being made up of merchants, watchmen, private bankers, policemen, the policemen all being on the staff of the police department of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Three years ago the British Government sent two regiments of Indian troops to Shanghai, but they shortly afterwards, were withdrawn. Practically all the Indians were brought here originally by the British Government or the Shanghai Municipal Council as soldiers or policemen. Many, after the expiration of their terms of enlistment, remained here and engaged in business. Some merchants have become wealthy. Those who have engaged in the money-lending business also have become wealthy, but we can't say much in support of this profession because it would be classed as usury in most countries. As a matter of fact most of the cases which come before the local British Police Court affecting Indians, are cases pertaining to usury.

Despite the fact that the news reports from India which have appeared in the local British press have not been very enlightening, most local newspaper readers are aware of the fact that a serious revolutionary situation has developed in India. There was a national convention recently wherein resolutions favoring independence were passed. Also there were passed resolutions advocating non-cooperation or civil-disobedience, (a form of political boycott) in the event independence is not granted. Later there was another convention, much less representative, we were told, wherein resolutions were adopted favorable to a so-called dominion status for India. Therefore, we are safe in assuming, that while some of the Indians want complete independence and others want partial independence, all are united on the general independence program. They differ only on the matter of degree of independence.

The British Government has been studying this situation closely and sometime ago sent a qualified commission to India for the purpose of making an investigation, and while this commission has not yet made its report, it seems safe to conclude that most persons in England favor giving the Indians independence. It is true that a small group of die-hards are opposed to making any changes in the present status of India, but they are obviously in the minority. Most intelligent Britons favor the general principle of Indian independence although they are more or less divided as to methods to be followed in granting the Indian demands. On the face of things, it would therefore appear that the Indians are likely to get what they want, in the long run, if not immediately. It should be stated, however, that the situation is somewhat complicated by the existence in India of an active communistic element which receives its inspiration from the Communist International at Moscow. Undoubtedly the patriotic Indian nationalists are just as embarassed by the activities of the Indian Communists as the present British Labor Party in England is similarly embarassed by the existence of Communists in the ranks of British Labor.

It is rather difficult to analyze the reactions of Americans toward the present situation in India, due chiefly to the fact that Americans, generally speaking, know so little about what is actually taking place. News reports from India do not give any clear idea of the real situation and rather tend to create the impression that the fight is between Indian religious factions, which, of course, is not a correct viewpoint. Americans who have given any thought to the Indian situation at all, generally favor independence, but probably would like to see India pass through the training-school of dominion status first. Assuredly, Americans would not like to see India go communistic and thus become an appendage of Moscow. Rather than see that, most Americans would help the British maintain their present status in India. But aside from the element of communism, the great majority of Americans would like to see the Indians establish their own form of government and stand on their own feet, politically and economically. This feeling is not based on sentiment entirely; it also has a sound economic background because in recent years as the Indians have begun to gain a small measure of independence, American trade with India has proportionately increased. This is shown in trade reports issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

This brings us back to the Indian Question at Shanghai, where, as stated in the opening paragraph some 3,000 Indians reside. It is an obvious condition that the Indian residents of Shanghai should be influenced by the same independence sentiments that are swaying their own political leaders in India. Probably the Indians here are more actively affected because here they have come into direct contact with the Chinese nationalistic movement. The Chinese Kuomintang Party is supposed to be pledged in its constitution to cooperation with nationalistic or in-

dependence movements in other Oriental countries. So much for that! We now come to the point of this discussion: When the Indian National Congress was held recently, the leaders sent out a call to Indian communities over the world to join with the home authorities in the celebration of the Indian independence movement. The date fixed for the celebration was Jan. 26 and on that day Indian communities in Japan, America, Europe, practically everywhere, held patriotic meetings and unfurled the Indian nationalist flag. In India the new flag was flown from the Government buildings. In Japan the celebrations were held in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe and were accompanied by the unfurling of the flag and patriotic speeches. Many Japanese joined in the celebrations and delivered felicitous speeches, the Japanese apparently looking on the Indian independence movement somewhat as the Americans do.

But while Indian communities all over the world held independence celebrations on Jan. 26 there was no such celebration here in Shanghai despite the fact that one of the largest Indian communities abroad is in this city. The reason there was no celebration here was due to the fact that it was prohibited by the local British Consulate and by the police authorities of the International Settlement. When the local Indian nationalists assembled at their church, which actually is located in Chinese territory, outside the Settlement, they found the building surrounded by municipal policemen, members of the so-called "Indian Section" of the local foreign Police Department. The Indians then appealed to the Chinese police authorities in the Greater Shanghai area, outside of the "International" Settlement, but the Chinese also refused to grant permission for the meeting on the grounds that they had previously been informed by the "C. I. D." (Criminal Investigation Department) that the meeting was "communistic." In view of this general opposition no meeting was held on Jan. 26 and so far as we know no public meeting has since been held. Also, it is worth noting that not one single word on this subject has appeared in any of the local British newspapers

This brings us again face to face with an old and oft discussed source of friction at Shanghai, which, while frequently discussed has never been adjusted. We refer to the Police Department of the Settlement, which is supported by taxes paid by this international community including Chinese, Japanese, Americans, Germans, Scandinavians, Italians,—and Britons. If the money which goes to the support of the police department of the Settlement could be analyzed from the standpoint of the various nationalities which pay it in the form of taxes, undoubtedly it would be found that the amount supplied by the local British residents is a comparatively small proportion. In the first place the Chinese pay more than 70 percent of the taxes for the support of the entire local administration. But despite these obvious facts, the Police Department of the Settlement does not receive its inspiration from the Settlement as an international community, but almost exclusively from the British Consular authorities and the British Consular authorities in turn receive their inspiration and information largely from the so-called "Indian Section" and "C. I. D." of the Police Department—which, as stated are financed by the revenues derived from taxes paid by this international community.

We believe that most of our readers will agree with us when we say that it is, strictly speaking, none of our business what the British Government does with its Indian problem. But it is our business as American citizens to protest when we are compelled to help finance a police department which is used, almost exclusively as a branch of the British Indian Government. And when we say this, we believe that the statement will be concurred in by an overwhelming majority of the non-British taxpayers of this community, including the Chinese, the Japanese, the Germans, and so on, down through the list. The treatment of British Indians, resident at Shanghai, by the Police Department of the International Settlement, has long been a scandal. While accurate figures are not available, it is reported that in the past three or four years more than fifty leading Indians here have been arrested on alleged sedition charges and after serving terms ranging six months to a year in the local jail, have been deported to India for indefinite terms of imprisonment. Recently, the Secretary of the Municipal Council, upon the advice of the local British Consulate, refused to supply any information whatever regarding the number or terms of imprisonment, of Indian prisoners incarcerated in the local municipal jail, despite the fact that this information was requested by a leading London newspaper. In 1925, following the May 30 incidents and riots in this city, the Chief of Police refused flatly to divulge to the Municipal Council his orders in respect to the handling of riots, claiming that his orders were received in secret from the commander of the British army in India, and hence, were no concern of the local municipal authorities. He did however, later on divulge his secret orders, but only when he was threatened with instant dismissal by the Council. Since that time the local municipal control of the police department has been somewhat improved, but even yet the Council always applies to the British army in India for the higher police officials to fill vacancies, thus indicating that despite all that has happened in recent years, the local police department, although receiving its financial support from this international community, still looks far afield for its real inspiration.

Although Judge Feetham, the Council's new legal adviser, has not been here sufficiently long to acquaint himself with all phases of the local situation, he doubtless has discovered that the chief source of friction between foreigners and Chinese centers largely in the local police department. It was the chief source of trouble in connection with the old Mixed Court and again was the chief source of trouble with the Provisional Court. It will continue a chief source of trouble under the new court agreement unless some plan can be devised whereby the Police Department can be brought absolutely under the control of the local municipality from which it receives its financial support. This means a complete severance of the Police Department from its connection with the British Army in India and British Indian Politics and its reorganization as a definite part

or arm of the local municipal government. When this is done Shanghai immediately will experience an improvement in police administration at much less cost than is the case at present. Shanghai will also experience an immediate improvement in the relations of foreigners and Chinese, a diminution of lawlessness, particularly kidnappings, and also a diminution of Chinese demands for immediate and complete control of the administration of the Settlement. If the British Government wishes to continue its "Indian Section" and its "C. I. D." in Shanghai, that is nobody's business except the British Government's but if such departments are continued they obviously should be connected with and financed directly by the British Consulate and not by the Settlement as an international community, the predominant interest in which is Chinese but also including substantial American, Japanese, German and other non-British interests which are not concerned with British Indian politics.

Since the foregoing paragraphs were written, there appeared in the local British newspapers (Feb. 3) a report to the effect that Capt. E. R. Kennedy, assistant commissioner of Police, had returned to Shanghai from India, bringing with him 161 Indian recruits for the local Shanghai Police Department. Of this group of 161 Indians, 100 were for the Police Department and the remainder, including 26 Mohammedans, were assigned as guards at the various municipal jails. This report, coming at this time, lends emphasis to the statements made in the foregoing paragraphs regarding the local police department of the Settlement being a thing apart from this community although residents of this community largely of non-British nationality are compelled to pay the bills for its support. In other words, while serious efforts are being made to adjust the so-called Shanghai Question in the direction of gradual relinquishment to Chinese control, the police department adds to the problem by increasing its foreign personnel. Three years age the Police Department attempted to develop a "standing army" of White Russians at Shanghai, but this move was blocked by the Powers, particularly Great Britain. And now, instead of training and developing a Chinese personnel, which will have to be done ultimately, the Police Department, as stated, further aggravates the situation by bringing in more British Indians.

U.S.S. Isabel Reconditioned For Use As Admiral's Yacht

After being reconditioned for use as the yacht of the Admiral in command of the United States Asiatic Fleet, the *U.S.S. Isabel*, former flagship of the Yangtze Patrol, left Shanghai for Manila on January 30.

The *Isabel* was originally designed as the private yacht of Mr. Willys, American motor car magnate. While under construction the U.S. entered the world war and the government took over the ship and converted her into a destroyer.

She came to China in 1921 and was altered for use on the Yangtze, where she remained until September last year when she was taken to the Kiousin dockyard to be reconstructed as a sea-going ship. This action is said to have been taken as an economical measure, it being exceedingly inconvenient to use the *Pittsburgh* in carrying the Admiral in charge of the station over the long distances.

In rebuilding the *Isabel* the same draft and same speed (26 knots) have been maintained. The principal change was in the stateroom arrangements.

Lieut.-Commander L. K. Suenson has been placed in command of the *Isabel*.

Reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court

According to an announcement made at Nanking January 29, at a meeting of officials of the Judicial Yuan, presided over by the President, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, the reorganized Provisional Court at Shanghai, which will hereafter be known as the District Court for the Special Area of Shanghai, will comprise one Civil Division, one Criminal Division, two Civil Summary Divisions and two Criminal Summary Divisions.

The 2nd Branch High Court (of the Kiangsu Provincial High Court) which will be established in Shanghai, will constitute an Appeal Court for the new District Court of the Special Area of Shanghai and will be composed of a Civil and a Criminal Division.

The prison of the reorganized Court will be converted into a Branch Prison of the 2nd Kiangsu Provincial Prison while the present Detention House for civil cases will be converted into the Civil Detention House of the new District Court.

With regard to the appearance of foreign legal practitioners in the new Court, the meeting decided that within a period of one month from the date of the inauguration of the new Court, foreign lawyers who wish to practise in the Court shall submit applications for certificates to the Ministry of Judicial Administration in accordance with the Government regulations governing qualifications and practice of lawyers. They shall also register themselves at the Branch High Court. While practising at the new District Court, they shall obey and abide by all Chinese laws and ordinances as well as the regulations governing the conduct of lawyers. Such foreign lawyers, however, may appear only in cases in which foreign litigants are involved.

According to a statement made by Dr. Wang Chung-hui at Nanking January 27 the representatives of the Chinese Government and the Powers had come to an agreement regarding the proposed reorganization of the Court, according to which the deputy judge system would be abolished and the power of appointment and dismissal of foreign secretaries of the court would be in the hands of the Chinese Government. As regards court police, the opinion of the Powers' representatives was that this matter should be settled together with the extraterritoriality issue. They were unwilling to hand over the police administration to the Chinese authorities at a time when the foreign Concessions at Shanghai had not yet been returned to China. It was finally agreed that members of the court police are to be recommended by the Shanghai Municipal Council, but appointed by the Chinese authorities. As regards the prisons, it was decided that the civil detention house and women's prison will first be handed over to the Chinese authorities. The managment of the concession prisons is hereafter to follow Chinese regulations. The Chinese authorities may send representatives from time to time to iuspect the prisons under foreign control.

Later an announcement was made in the *Sin Wan Pao* that owing to the fact that various details of changing the procedure had not been completed the reorganization of the Court had not been completed, but a judicial spokesman was authority for the statement that the Court had to be reorganized by March 1, as the Rendition agreement had expired.

It is understood that one of the features of the new agreement is that the Shanghai Municipal Police will be authorized to set up a court of its own, with judges to be nominated by the Council and approved by rhe Chinese, who will try all offences against Municipal bye-laws where the punishment does not exceed a fine of fifty dollers.

Dr. Robert E. Lewis Addresses Pan-Pacific Association

Dr. Robert E. Lewis was scheduled to address the tiffin of the Pan-Pacific Association, in the Jacobean Room of the Cathay Hotel, February 7.

Dr. Lewis, who is widely-known in the Far East, was the original founder of the Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai, some 30 years ago. He spent 10 years in China, afterwards returning to the United States. He was secretary to the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai from 1898 to 1907. He was for a time also Secretary of the American Association of China. Recently Dr. Lewis retired from the General Secretaryship of the Cleveland, Ohio, Y. M. C. A., where he took an active part in all municipal activities.

Nanking "Holds Over" Proposed Bill of Rights

In recent weeks two measures, known as the Bill of Rights and the Law of Petition, have engaged the attention of the authorities at Nanking, both having pretty much the same object in view, namely to prevent the encroachment upon the liberty or property of Chinese citizens without due process of law. The Bill of Rights was formulated by a number of leading Government officials, including Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and Tsiao Yi-tang, a prominent member of the Legislative Yuan. The Law on Petition was formulated by the Ministry of Interior.

The Law on Petition, which has in the meantime been submitted to the Executive Yuan, contains the following points:

1. Whenever either a Central or a local administrative organ is considered to have illegally or improperly encroached upon or impaired the rights of a private individual, the party so aggrieved may immediately petition the responsible superior Government organ for redress.

2. When a District or Municipal Government is considered to have committed an illegal action, the injured party may petition the Provincial Government Department concerned. If the decision of the Provincial Government organ is considered unsatisfactory, the injured party may further appeal to the Provincial Government Committee.

3. An appeal against a decision by the Provincial Government Department concerned should be addressed to the Department itself which, upon receipt of the petition, shall submit a statement of reasons for its action to the Provincial Government Committee for decision.

An appeal against the decision of the Provincial Government Committee should be addressed to the responsible Ministry of the Central Government.

A final appeal against the decision of the Ministry may be addressed to the responsible Yuan.

4. A petition against the wrongful action of any bureau of a Special Municipality, should be addressed to the Special Municipal Government concerned, and an appeal against its decision should be addressed to the responsible Central Government Ministry.

5. A petition against the action of any Ministry should be addressed to the Ministry concerned for re-consideration and an appeal against its decision should be addressed to the responsible Yuan.

6. In cases where the action complained of is merely a question of procedure (improper), the result of the appeal or "second petition" shall be considered final. In cases where the action concerned is an illegal one, the party seeking redress may, if dissatisfied with the result of the "second petition", institute proceedings against the administrative organ concerned in the Administrative Court.

7. Any Government official, who, by any improper or illegal action, has made himself criminally liable, or liable to discipline, shall be dealt with accordingly by the responsible Government organ.

No news is yet to hand as to the fate of the Law on Petition, but according to a *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking, January 28, the Central Political Council has "held over for future consideration" the Bill of Rights, sponsored by Dr. Kung. The telegram stated that prior to its submission it had undergone careful revision by President Tan Yen-kai, Hu Han-min and Wang Chung-hui, respectively of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Yuans, but according to the resolution passed as above stated the Party's highest authorities were of the opinion that at the beginning of the present period of Political Tutelage, the bequeathed instructions of the late Party Leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen, are to be regarded as the fundamental law of the Republic, as determined upon at the Third National Congress of the Kuomintang held last year, and therefore, "no necessity arises for promulgating any other law bearing upon the questions of the constitutional rights of the people."

Chinese Famine Relief Campaign On Again in America

An *Associated Press* dispatch from Enid, California, dated Jan. 29 stated that an "Oriental Food Relief Association," had been formed in California for the purpose of collecting wheat and other foodstuffs in the United States for the purpose of shipping them to the famine-stricken areas of China Representative Milton C. Garser, of Oklahoma, in the National House of Representatives, has been appointed to intercede with President Hoover for the purpose of making the China food relief plan general throughout the United States.

Russia and the Orient

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER

(*New Republic, Jan. 1*)

CHINA'S summary defeat by Russia in Manchuria, and the undermining of the Nationalist government by widespread revolts, have put a period to a chapter in Chinese history. The bizarre adventure with Soviet Russia has ended, and Nationalism has suffered its first reverse. Hopes for a genuine unification and stabilization of the country must be deferred. It is a good time, therefore, to take stock of five years crowded with events which have changed the face of China and given it a new status in the world.

In a chapter which has run through every note from the tragic to the farcical, the high light has been the Russian incident. It must be emphasized that this was an incident, and no more. To professional conservatives and professional radicals alike—to whom the Far East and everything else is simple—Chinese Nationalism was purely a Russian product. To the one, it was only Red Russia's sinister seductions which lured China from its proper submissiveness, its sacred duty of setting its house in order—a duty it must fulfill while we respectable lodgers from the West continued to occupy rent-free the most desirable rooms we had preempted—and launched it on an impertinent career in which it actually demanded restoration of its heritage. To the other, it was only the Soviet Republic's righteous espousal of the cause of the downtrodden peoples that enabled China to free itself from the imperialists. Otherwise, according to both, the foreigners govern their biggest cities, garrison troops in their capital, pay no taxes to their government, enjoy exemption from Chinese legal jurisdiction and kick the Chinese about, whenever they liked.

Both were foolish, of course, if only for the reason that nothing in the East is ever so simple as they assume. Chinese Nationalism had sturdy roots long before the Russians were involved, and it would have produced stalk, leaf and fruit if there never had been a Soviet Russia. But Russia did fertilize the plant, water it and force its growth—a process which, incidentally, would have killed it if the roots had not gone so deep.

The Russian Propaganda Machine

What the Russians did was to devise a propaganda machine for nationalism. They dramatized it, gave it currency, energized it, and then helped train the army which gave the Nationalist party success more quickly than it would otherwise have had—a fact which was also unfortunate for the Nationalist party. Emboldened by their early successes—for the foreigners showed at once that they could offer no effective resistance—the Chinese grew more exigent in their demands, and the more exigent they were, the more quickly we yielded. We had to. For five years, there has been steady progress toward independence.

A halt has now been called for the first time—not by England or Japan or America or France or any other of the stock villains of the Russian propaganda piece, but by Russia. China, having pursued the course on which it set out with Russian encouragement, and taken over the Chinese Eastern Railway, which by treaty was jointly controlled by the two powers, the Russians have administered punishment. They have done so in the purest, most orthodox nineteenth-century imperialistic manner—ultimatums, punitive expeditions, bombardments, occupation of cities and dictated terms. Palmerston could not have ordered it better. And the Russians have done so in defense of a classic example of imperialistic aggression. Whereas the British have let go territorial concessions, and all of us have relinquished other treaty rights, the Russians have struck in force to maintain their vested interests. They have their railway back, the railway the Tsar's diplomats forced the Chinese to yield as a weapon with which to conquer Asia. They have, as they say, defended their treaty rights—not all the rights of the Tsar, but a large part of them—those same rights that were the symbols of robber spoliation when there were British in the Yangtze Valley in 1926.

The Russians have their railway back—though it is doubtful whether they will keep it long—but they have lost the faith of Asia. That I believe to be fortunate for

Asia. It is healthy for all Eastern peoples to cultivate synicism toward great powers, and particularly healthy that they should now cultivate it toward Soviet Russia.

Ideologies are plastic and can be shaped to suit circumstances, but I cannot imagine by what deft manipulations an ardent emissary of the Communist International will convincingly explain to a Hindu Nationalist why it was righteous for Soviet Russia, protector of India against the British tyrant, to do in China, a country also needing protection against the British tyrant, what the British tyrant himself would not do. Incidentally, lest the emissaries of the Communist International be too persuasive, the Chinese government's official news agency has announced that one of the Chinese ministers now in Europe will return via Turkey, Persia and other Near Eastern countries, to lay before them China's case in the conflict with Russia. However nimbly ideology may be worked, it is more likely that in the jaundiced eyes of Eastern peoples, already fearful of strong powers bearing gifts, the facts in China will loom too large to be explained away by words. What Russia had, Russia kept, and fought to keep, while inciting China to take back what others had had.

Did China Break Faith?

It could be said in answer that China broke the faith. It went bourgeois again, thus putting itself out of bounds. China had been in alliance with Russia, the alliance was useful for the purpose for which China desired it, but the time came when China had to choose between breaking the alliance or submitting the revolution—her own revolution—to the control of Moscow. The purposes for which China had started her revolution were being submerged. She had wanted to be freed of foreign restrictions, to purge the country of military rulers and to begin reconstruction. The issue had become whether she should have Communist rule or not, an issue imported from without, external to the genesis and spirit of the revolution and, in any case, gone beyond free Chinese choice. The Chinese broke with Moscow, of course, not because they were anti-Communist, not even considering the merits of Communism, but because they wanted to retain direction of their movement and their country. And had they not broken, China would today be a Russian protectorate more clearly than Egypt is a British protectorate. True, it would be part of the world revolution; but final decisions on its part in the world revolution would be made in Moscow. So, having broken in order to remain free, China is charged with being bourgeois and capitalistic, and the Nationalist government is said to be a tool of the imperialists. It is "an enemy."

In other words, whether nineteenth-century white England or twentieth-century Red Russia, the strong power serves its own interest. In doing so, it must impose its will on the weak, and if the weak are not submissive, they are punished. The point of distinction and determination is strength and weakness. It has been so as between Russia and China, and it would be so as between Russia and India, or Russia and Afghanistan. Russia will help them regain their freedom—but on its own terms. It so happens that Russia's interests are a set of principles rather than selfish aggrandizement, but to China or India or Korea or Mexico, that is irrelevant. It would be Russia's cause that would have to be served in the end, not their own. If, therefore, I were an Indian Nationalist, or a Nationalist of any other country determined to regain its independence, I should admit as many official or unofficial Russians to my country as desired to come. But as soon as I found them seeking to take a hand in my movement, I should first warn them politely. and if that were not sufficient, I should do so, not as an anti-Communist, but as a Nationalist fighting for independence. I might even be a Communist and still do so. Then my country could choose a Communist form of society if it liked, but in its own time, in accordance with its own ways and its own spirit. Meanwhile it would not be deflected from its main ends.

The Psychological Factor

In so far as China was deflected from its main ends between 1924 and 1927, it is paying now. The Nanking government has for the time survived the concentrated attacks directed against it during the last few weeks, but the victory is not final, and there can be no sense of security. While the rebel armies have been beaten off, some of them are intact; but more important than the military factor is the psychological. A year ago, after the Nanking government had crystallized out of years of strife, even the skeptical began to feel hope. There was at last some promise of permanence. Nanking began to command respect, even in a land which has small faith in governments. Authority began to gather about it. It was acquiring prestige. Its authority was challenged, but only sporadically; and Nanking always emerged successful, which enhanced its authority. Then it stepped forth boldly to impose unification, to command obedience and to centralize administration. Revolt after revolt has followed. Chiang Kai-shek may win battles, but Nanking's moral prestige is gone. It no longer has the symbol-value of a government. That must be built up again, before there can be even so much of a start toward new things as seemed to be promised last year.

There are many and complicated explanations for Nanking's failure, but I doubt whether it could have succeeded, no matter what the cricumstances. The Nanking government came too soon. Unification, attempted prematurely, proved to be only on the surface. Nationalism succeeded too fast, and its success was specious. It owes much, in China, to Russian help—too much. Without the Russian, the propaganda would have been less effective, indoctrination would not have been so general and so quick, but it would have gone deeper. Infectious slogans rallied enthusiasm and swept away opposition, but they meant too little and could be forgotten too easily. They were too little of the Chinese soil.

Revolution has been making in China for a generation. Its first success came in 1911, when the Manchu dynasty was driven out and a republic proclaimed. It has been a failure ever since, chiefly because it succeeded. It has never had time to work into the soil. And in all its phases, from the tepid republicanism of 1911 to the radicalism and intransigent nationalism of 1927, there has been too much smattering of foreign ideas, quickly caught and half-understood. In 1911, it was American democratic government. In 1927, when a small part of China had caught up to 1911, it was communism, or at least, social radicalism. There was the nucleus of a real spirit of revolution in the country after 1920, a genuine desire for a clean sweep and a fresh start. Had it been allowed to work in slowly, rally deeply felt convictions, progress steadily, there would have been a foundation which could stand. The foreign powers would have kept their privileges a few years longer, the Peking mandarinate would have clung to office for a brief period, but for neither would it have been long, in any case. The tides were running too strongly for both. A few more years of infringement of sovereignty would have been a small price to pay for a government that had permanence, solidarity and a program that had been thought through. In return, the upheaval of the last two years would not have been quite so catastrophic, and human suffering would not have been so ghastly.

The Fatal Russian Alliance

But the Russian alliance was made, and it was fatal. For this, the Russians are not alone to blame: There were two parties to the alliance, of course. Nor are the Russians wholly to blame that they taught the Kuomintang how to make Nationalist propaganda too effective. There is even evidence that the cooler heads among the Russians sought to put some curb on Communist propaganda as such. They had no illusions about the practical possibility of Communism in China now. But not all Russian heads were cool, even in Moscow. Enough had become so fevered that a sharp extraneous issue was drawn across the main issue in China and the Kuomintang was split over the question of Russia. The momentum of Chinese Nationalism was so strong, however, that one party was swept to success, the Peking government was overthrown, the Nanking government was established and, most of all, the foreign powers began to be dispossessed of their privileges. In fact, the one clear gain thus far has been the recovery of national rights; it was not offset by any loss until the Russians went back to nineteenth-century disciplinary measures a few weeks ago.

Thus a full circle is described and a chapter ends. China starts over again, but not where it was before. For always, in recent years, before it loses two steps it has gained three.

American Minister Johnson Presents His Credentials at Nanking

Nelson Trusler Johnson, the new American Minister to China, arrived in Nanking on Saturday morning, Feb. 1 accompanied by members of his Legation staff including M. F. Perkins, Legation Counseller; Major John Magruder, Military Attache; Commander C. C. Hartigan, Naval Attache; A. Bland Calder, Acting Commercial Attache, and H. Bucknell, Legation Secretary.

Shortly after ten o'clock the new Minister proceeded to the State Council to present his credentials to President Chiang Kai-shek. Following his introduction by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Johnson said:

"Your Excellency, The President of the United States of America has honored me by appointing me to represent the Goverment of the United States at the seat of the Government of the Republic of China. It will be my endeavor at all times to co-operate with your Excellency's Government for furthering and maintaining the friendly principles of mutual and sympathetic understanding which have characterized the intercourse between the two countries.

"Our peoples look neighborly out upon one another across peaceful waters. The goal sought by both is peace and security that they may enjoy mutual exchange of material and cultural goods which makes for better understanding of one another's ideals and problems. The Government of the United States has no other object in its foreign policy. To its attainment it is prepared to meet and co-operate with the Government of the Republic of China.

"I have the honor to hand the Letter of Recall of my predecessor and at the same time to present the Letter of Credence whereby the President of the United States commends me to Your Excellency."

President Chiang Kai-shek replied: "It gives me great pleasure to receive the Letter which you have presented by order of the President of the United States announcing the recall of your predecessor and appointment of Your Excellency as United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of China. I am grateful for the assurance you have conveyed of the very friendly sentiments entertained by the President of the United States towards the Republic of China and myself.

"I am happy to agree with Your Excellency that the aim of the peoples of China and the United States is to bring about better understanding of one another's ideals and problems, and I am gratified to know that Your Excellency's Government, with a view to its attainment, is prepared to meet and co-operate with the Chinese Government.

"With your thorough understanding of China and the aspirations of the Chinese people due to your long residence, I am confident that friendly principles will again find immediate application in the relations between our countries; and I am happy to assure Your Excellency that the National Government of the Republic of China will extend to you every courtesy for the full realization of your object.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to request Your Excellency to transmit to the President of the United States on behalf of the people of China and myself our sincere wishes for his good health and the welfare and prosperity of your Country."

Dr. C. T. Wang gave a dinner on Saturday evening in honor of Minister Johnson.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Johnson placed a wreath on the tomb of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Anti-Filipino Riots in California; Senator Talks on Islands Release

According to *Associated Press* reports from San Francisco during the past week there have been widespread anti-Filipino riots taking place in California. The porch of a Filipino club house in Stockton was wrecked by a bomb on January 28 after which several fist fights took place between Filipinos and whites. At Watsonville a Filipino was killed and several others beaten during a riot and at San Jose and San Francisco Filipinos were beaten. One white was stabbed during the melee at San Jose. The riots are attributed to labor competition and to association of Filipinos with white girls.

Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland (Democrat) declared in the Senate that the riots on the West Coast were ample grounds for granting independence to the Philippines in the near future. The senator conceded that the Filipinos have a right to go to the United States, adding that the U. S. already had race questions and that Philippine immigration would make the problem more difficult while the freedom of the Islands was postponed.

Dismissed C. E. R. Laborers Riot in Harbin H. Q.

(From The Review's Correspondent)

Harbin, Jan. 27, 3:50 p.m.—Several hunded Chinese and Russian employes of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who recently were dismissed by the new Soviet Manager, Dr. Rudy, gathered in the corridors of the Railway Administration Building this morning and demand payment of their salaries. Delegates of the dismissed employes negotiated with various people connected with the Soviet Administration while a large crowd unable to gain admittance to the building waited outside. Hearing that their demands had not yet been granted, the crowd became unruly and refused to leave the building without a definite answer.

There were loud cries and denunciations of the Soviet, many shouting "The Cheka are the people who are now governing the C. E. R." Finally the representatives of the discharged workers appealed to members of the Chinese Administration to grant them their salaries, but the Chinese apparently are powerless to do anything. The crowd was still both within and without the Administration Building this afternoon. The Harbin police force is taking no hand in the controversy and is standing by watching the situation, while the Soviet managers of the Railway appear nervous and according to report have wired to Moscow for advice. It is expected that the dismissed employes will be granted a portion of their salaries.

Most of these employes, both Chinese and Russians were employed by the Chinese administration following the break in relations between China and the Soviet last summer. They were dismissed by the new Soviet Manager early this month without payment of their salaries, some of them having been employed by the railway for a period of six months. Due to the cold weather and difficulty in finding new employment, many are in distress. They are therefore demanding payment of their salaries, which, according to report, were to be paid today. They insist they are deserving of consideration in view of the fact that they kept the railway in operation during the course of the trouble. Many of these employes are in a desperate condition.

Mo Teh-hui, President of the Chinese Eastern Railway, accompanied by Tsai Yun-cheng, chief secretary; Wang Chun-pei, head of the C. E. R. statistical department; Wu Tse-shen, counsellor of the Liaoning provincial government, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday, Jan. 26 and departed on Monday, Jan. 27 for Nanking for a conference with officials of the National Government. In an interview with Chinese newspapermen, Mr. Mo indicated his intentions of resigning from the post of plenipotentiary delegate to the Moscow conference scheduled for Feb. 25.

Allege Soviet Forged £500,000,000 U. S., Chinese, British Notes

According to a *Reuter* report from Berlin on Jan. 30t which appeared in the Shanghai newspapers, the Sovie, Government, for political purposes, forged English, American and Chinese currency notes, valued at £500,000,000, a considerable portion of which was shipped to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. The report did not state when this was done, but the allegation was supported by the Berlin police. It also was stated that one ton of these spurious notes was shipped to the Red army in the Far East. The foregoing information was developed in the course of the trial of two Russians and seven Germans on charges of participating in intrigue against the Soviet Government. The Soviet newspaper *Rote Fahne*, published in Berlin sometime ago alleged that high German military leaders had participated in a plot to overthrow the Soviet by flooding Russia with millions of spurious bank notes. It also was alleged that certain British military officers were involved in a plot to promote a military move against the Soviet Government from Persia.

Manager of Standard Oil Co. at Tsingtao is Beaten by Chinese

The Tsingtao *Times* of January 28 gives details of an attack made several days previously on R.C. Jackson, the manager of the Standard Oil Company in that city, at the time when the Chinese in that city held a parade to voice their sentiments in favor of the early abolition of extraterritoriality.

The facts briefly related are that Mr. Jackson, following the example of Chinese who had done the same thing, passed through the lines, whereupon he was set upon by some of the paraders and beaten with a baton, receiving a heavy bruise on the arm. He escaped further punishment by taking to his heels.

Why National City Didn't Amalgamate

(By "C. W." in The Nation, N. Y., for Jan. 1)

ONE of the most interesting consequences of the recent collapse in the stock market was the last-moment failure of the National City Bank and the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company to achieve the merger to which the whole financial world had been looking forward for several inflated weeks. The December issue of the National City's *Letter* gives the incident a formal explanation, which has been generally reprinted by the press. When the biggest bank in the country slips at the very point of becoming the biggest in the world, its explanation of the mishap is news.

The incident itself was dramatic. It involved the failure of the shareholders of the National City to ratify the action of their officials and directors, the willingness of the officials and directors to have their action left unratified, the chagrin of the Corn Exchange shareholders at the loss of a chance to sell their property for about $100,000,000 more than it was worth in the market, and the devastation of the prestige of Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, who was separated by but one step from making his financial organization the most powerful in the world as it was already the most aggressive. The explanation published by the National City tells nothing really new, but makes the best of a bad situation with characteristic boldness. It conscientiously points out—what its readers already know—that final authority in a corporation lies with the stockholders, and that certain acts, such as a merger with another corporation, require that authority specifically. It does not point out, however, that Mr. Mitchell's bargain turned out to be such a poor one that he had to acquiesce in its abandonment, or that being forced to let stockholders pull a corporation out of a hole the management got into is unusually painful, especially when the management is of the sort that ordinarily sees to it that whatever it starts gets finished. But candor is not a prominent virtue in business. Sometimes, as in this case, the truth reflects most indelicately on the judgment of responsible persons. Mr. Mitchell and the other officers of his organization are supposed to know a great deal about investment values and to practise in their management a stern, unpitiful technique. Yet in the merger agreement they had drawn up, they had provided not only for an exchange of the shares of the two banks, which is ordinarily all that the situation requires, but also as alternative they optimistically and generously provided for outright payment to the widows and orphans and others who own the Corn Exchange stock a price *in cash* which was almost six times its book value and almost sixty times its earnings. Almost anyone today will tell you sagaciously that sixty times earnings is too much to pay for anything. But the National City's offer was made many weeks ago when we were still in "a new economic era." Extravagant as it seems now, the option to take cash would have been accepted by few if any at the time it was arranged; but by the time the agreement came to be ratified it would have been accepted by everyone.

What the Bank Failed to See

But the most impressive part of the whole affair is this: the National City Bank, with all its resources of statistical information, economic counsel, long experience, and unhampered executive ability, failed to see the deflation that was at hand. For that matter, no one else saw it, either, except those who had been seeing it inveterately for the past two years, but a concern as important as the National City is expected to see such things and see them accurately. Reasonably or unreasonably, its managers are supposed to be able to do what others cannot. And when they turn out to be as blind as the utterly sightless, people wonder what it is that all those salaries are supposed to pay for. Rumors have persisted that many of Mr. Mitchell's shareholders feel that his usefulness to the bank has been fatally impaired by this unfortunate miscarriage of judgment, but if he should relinquish the headship of his organization, he would undoubtedly be succeeded by an inferior in ability. Mr. Mitchell may be charged with making one big mistake, but scores of other financial executives have done nothing, and by doing nothing have allowed banking to be more and more cluttered with over-stuffed furniture and vice-presidents, and more sterilized with privilege. Mr. Mitchell has been imaginative and unconventional. Without intending probably to do more than make money he has done as much as any one except Mr. Giannini to socialize banking. From his position at the helm of the biggest bank in the country he has seen past the business of millionaires—which is the butt and seamark of most bankers' utmost sail—to that of clerks and laborers.

The National City—a bank whose resources are practically two billions of dollars, whose organization spreads over the whole earth, whose aggressive tactics make its otiose competitors squirm—began a year ago to lend to common people in small amounts at reasonable interest. It began selling securities to even the least investor. It established a fund for the cultural education as well as the practical training of its employees, and one of its three first beneficiaries is being put through college. Leaving aside the question of motive, the facts are significant in business evolution. If the National City as a consequence of the hurt to its *amour propre* decides to draw in its horns and sulk among the fossils who have found its policies too realistic and progressive, it will be extremely unfortunate, because in banking more than in any other kind of business there is need of organizations that have the courage and intelligence to make experiments. The tradition of responsibility is so strong among good bankers that they are afraid of any deviation from the established rule, and their sensitiveness is pretty well justified by the fact that they are after all dealing with other people's money and are under obligation to return it on demand. But deviations of a systematic sort must be made, for it is only thus that banking can be adapted to the changing requirements of a changing society. Consequently, the errors of those who are courageous enough to attempt new things are regrettable not merely for the immediate embarrassment suffered by the banks concerned, but for the set-back to the spirit of experimentation upon which improvement depends.

Are Banks Run By Parrots?

In this instance, all that has been checked, so far as we know, is the plan to make the National City the biggest bank in the world. And as for that, one may perfectly well ask what it has to do with improvement of banking. What is the use of being big? Why should banks merge, anyway? The explanations they themselves publish on such occasions tell nothing, they are so full of anxiety to soothe the public. Their faithful repetition of one another's verbiage would lead one to suppose that banks were run by parrots; which may be substantially correct, yet still leaves the problem of mergers obscure. Probably the real explanation is that even parrots do not either control or understand their destiny, and often do things they never meant to do. So with bankers. So with Mr. Mitchell and his unintended socialization of banking. So for that matter with business in general. When one contemplates the disorderly, ineffective, purposeless way in which man goes about satisfying his economic needs—calling the thing he does "business"—one is convinced without reference to geology or astronomy that society must be very, very young. But the efforts society makes are never the last word any more than the fumblings of babies are unrelated to the dexterity of grown people. Even if it is impossible as yet to see much order in the development of civilization from the point of view of mankind as a whole, it is certainly true that particular eras have grown or are now growing with an orderly growth which transcends the individual.

All this applies to mergers. They may be effected in order to gratify vanity and personal ambition, but such personal reasons are not ultimate. The "growing point" of business evolution will always be appearing in some accidental event, in itself unforeseen and unpredictable. Consequently it is reasonable to believe that the circumstances which prevented the merger of the largest bank in New York with the most profusely branched bank in New York and which upset one or two less important combinations by no means closed a movement. The National City and the Corn Exchange will probably not merge with one another, after the falling out they have had, but they will inevitably merge somewhere, and so will their competitors.

The immediate reason for this is that the forces of competition always seek an equilibrium, and if equilibrium at the old level is destroyed it will be sought on a new one. The bank mergers that have occurred recently in New York and in the country at large destroyed old balances of power and dislocated old connections. If they had been merely separate and unrelated phenomena, they might have stopped at any moment like the ticking of a clock. But as a matter of fact they were all intimately interrelated parts of a general movement by no means peculiar to banking. The First and Second National have to combine because the Third and Fourth are combining, and the Third and Fourth combine because the Fourth has a kind of business and a type of management that the Third needs. When such a disturbance is started, and new strains and new inequalities are created, a long process of smoothing down is inevitable before new truces are attained. And back of this are still greater forces. The imperfections of our economic organization are so great, and the social requirements upon it are so taxing that the secular pressure upon business seems certain not to be suddenly relaxed. To the extent that mergers are the responses to such secular pressure and occur therefore as evolutionary changes, we may be confident that they are not at an end. And in banking they may begin again at any time, assuming indeed that they can even be said to have stopped.

China's Success on "Abolishing" New Year

BY B. Y. LEE, 李炳都

ALTHOUGH the authorities of Greater Shanghai posted notices throughout the territory under their control and put advertisements in all the leading Chinese dailies warning the public against observing the lunar new year their action for the most part failed to dampen the enthusiasm with which the people entered into the spirit of the season.

Shanghai, from Nantao to Chapei, opened the holidays on the night of January 29 with almost a record din of cracker firing and cymbal beating and continued the general confusion throughout the four allotted days.

The official action came as somewhat of a thunderbolt to the majority of people since the lunar new year has been lavishly celebrated for thousands of years by the Chinese and is considered the highest feast of the year. So, to end the celebrations in one year through legislation is almost undertaking the impossible. It would have been a comparatively easy task for the National Government to have enforced its decision in and around Shanghai where the populace is somewhat accustomed to the Gregorian calendar, but to carry their scheme out in the interior and thus overthrow at one blow the traditions of centuries would have been the difficult task.

It was for this reason that the authorities of Greater Shanghai gave permission for shops to close their doors from January 30 to February 2.

Dr. Sun's Action

When Dr. Sun established the Chinese Republic in 1912 he abolished the lunar calendar. In this he had many strong supporters and many institutions adopted the Gregorian calendar. However, this soon passed into oblivion.

With the coming into power again of the Kuomintang the issue came up with the result that this year a definite step was taken to abolish the lunar calendar. With the failure of officials to put the reform into effect generally there seems little doubt that it will take some years before the idea of following the Gregorian calendar is firmly established among the people.

One of the most significant facts this year was the absence of the scroll writers in the Chinese city before new year. Formerly hundreds of such writers appeared in Chapei and Nantao writing scrolls on red paper for the people at a few coppers a piece. Red papers of various sizes written in black ink and containing lucky words in former years were pasted on every threshold and temple. The names of household gods in red paper together with a pair of red scrolls were pasted in every home—except Christain homes. The red paper scroll means new year and the word "red" means luck to a majority of the people. On account of the absence of the scroll writers, who were liable to be arrested by the authorities of the Greater Shanghai, most Chinese residing in both Chapei and Nantao had a scroll-less year except a few who wrote their own. Professional scroll-writers were at liberty in the International Settlement and the French Concession and the people residing in these places displayed scrolls liberally, as the foreign authorities did not interfere with them.

Cracker Shooting Prohibited

Shooting crackers was strictly prohibited by the order of Greater Shanghai in connection with the celebration of the lunar new year. In spite of this warning a great population of Shanghai shot fire-crackers secretly during the New Year eve, and New Year's day. This practice was confined mostly to the middle class, the wealthy families in the Chinese city reforming for fear of being fined.

In Paosan Road, Chapei, many dragon and lion players were arrested and fined on New Year day as they made too much noise and attracted large crowds. On January 31, the day after the New Year, the police carried out their duties more carefully and the result was that they arrested scores of petty offenders, most of whom were fined from $5 to $10 each. A tenth of the fine went to the policeman making the arrest as a reward and the rest to the respective police stations. Shooting fire-crackers in large quantity generally goes with the worshipping of gods during the New Year holidays especially during the New Year Eve and New Year's day. Thus the worshipping of gods would become a passing custom should the celebration of lunar new year be prohibited in fact.

As a coincidence all schools this year were closed for the winter vacation, but next year the National Government may force all schools to continue during the lunar new year. As the time allowed was too short to let the people adjust themselves before the New Year, all Chinese banks, stock exchanges and large commercial and industrial enterprises suspended from four to seven days as holidays. It is understood there will be no such permission given in 1931.

Shops Closed

Almost all shops and small concerns including those located in the heart of Shanghai closed on the New Year Eve, and notices were put up in their windows: "Business suspended for the next four days for general repairing and cleaning", but they dared not mention the words "new year". Two Shanghai dailies continued their issues even on New Year's day. They are *The Eastern Times* and The *Central Daily News*. The printers and the delivery men of the *Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao*, two of the largest Chinese dailies in Shanghai refused to work, so those two dailies suspended their publication for one week.

Many bad customs and practices generally go with the celebration of the lunar new year; if the latter should be got rid of, the former would be also eliminated to some extent. The gambling evil is one of the worst practices during the New Year holidays. As a great mass of the people have so much money in their hands given to them in forms of bonus, profit-sharing, etc. during this long vacation, they seek for pleasure as well as fortune, and they have no other substitutes to kill their leasure time so they consider gambling as the choicest form of enjoyment. The whole Hongkew District, particularly the section from the North Szechuen Road Bridge to Range Road is converted into a huge gambling den. The largest and most popular dens are in restaurants and hotels located in or near North Szechuen, Haiman, Wuchang and Boone Roads. Many years ago raids were made on these premises during the New Year holidays and wholesale arrests made, but finally the police department decided not to interfere, for if raids were to take place simultaneously in all these dens, there would not be enough trucks and buses to carry all the gamblers arrested. For these reasons the people in Shanghai including many Europeans and Japanese enjoy four gambling days once a year. Besides this, gambling in private families takes place on a large scale.

Settlement Police Raid Dens

On February, the second day after the lunar new year the International Police raided all these new year gambling dens twice along North Szechuen Road once at noon and once after dark. Dozens of trucks carried the gamblers including scores of Japanese to the police stations, and each gambler is said to have paid a fine of $5. It is reported that the police raided the gambling dens because of criticism of the National Government authorities, who were were anxious to end this gambling spree during the new year holidays.

By adopting the Greogorian calendar for national use, China may not derive much benefit directly from this change, but indirectly much benefit will be derived. A shorter new year vacation, say one or two days, will not allow the common people to indulge in many of the evil practices. Since the people have been long indulging in many bad habits during the lunar new year holidays; it is economical and beneficial for the country as a whole to get rid of them by changing this old new year for a New Year in order to give a new life to the people. Success of this change can not be materially accomplished in a short time; it takes time to educate the masses to its advantages. One of the most difficult tasks will be to teach the farmers when to sow, when to harvest, etc., as they have been following the lunar calendar in their farming It is also true of boatmen, who have learned the time of night tide and low tide by the lunar calendar in order to transport their cargoes through the inland rivers and creeks. Therefore this change does not seem as simple as it appears. It is easy to force the people in Shanghai and in other treaty ports to get rid of the lunar calendar; but if the mass in the interior is taken into consideration, this new change may not be a success in one or a few years.

Shanghai, Feb. 3, 1930.

Relinquishment of the Chinese Almanac

BY H. S. LEAR 李憲楣

We know that China has had its own calendar for more than four thousand years instead of that used in the present time by other countries. Recently the Chinese Government put forward a scheme to relinquish its old calendar in order to adopt that which is used by the rest of the world. Of course, it must be for a good reason that the Chinese Government did this, for the Chinese people are very conservative. We should, therefore, compare the two calendars before deciding exactly if one is really better than the other.

Both calendars are computed by astronomy: the Gregorian calendar by the number of days it takes the earth once to go round the sun and the other by the number of days it takes the moon to go round the earth.

For convenience it would be better for the Chinese people to adopt the one that is used by the world. If we use the Chinese calendar there will be thirteen months every other year. Thus the merchant could use both calendars advantageously: gauging their income according to the Chinese calendar and their payment according to the Gregorian. In order to correct this, we should adopt one of them uniformly. Since the one is used by the world, and the other by a single nation, the Chinese Government, in compliance with the majority, has ordered its people to sacrifice its old calendar.

But the Chinese people seem somewhat unwilling to do that. The chief reason, perhaps, is because there are so many holidays in the Chinese calendar: Fifth Feast (端陽) Eighth Feast (中秋), New Year, etc. If the Chinese calendar were abolished then these holidays would be done away with. Formerly Japan also used the Chinese calendar but the Japanese still celebrate the old holy days: Fifth Feast has been set for May 5. If the Chinese Government also retain these old feast days perhaps there will be less resistance from the people.

Changes in Chinese Population Since 1741

(*Nankai University Statistical Service*)

The table of China's population statistics on page 16 is an extraction from the noted work, "On the Population of China", by Mr. C. H. Chen, who has collected the data from various sources. The figures for the years, 1741–1849 came from official records kept by the Manchu Government; those for 1885, 1894, 1902 and 1906, from an article by Mr. C. S. Chen published in volume III of the "Social Science Quarterly"; and those for 1910 and 1923, from the Customs Reports and the Post Office Reports respectively.

By mathematical analysis, it may be observed that the rate of growth of China's population has been decreasing during the 182 years under review. In calculating the rate, the formula of geometric progression, $P'=P(1+r)^n$ is employed, where P denotes the size of population in the base year; P', that in the given year; n, the number of years between the given year and the base year; and r, the rate of growth. In substituting the years 1741 and 1923 for P and P' and the number of years 182 for n in the above formula, we get $r=6.15$, which is the rate of growth of China's population per thousand during the 182 years, 1741–1923. Although the total population of China has grown during these 182 years, yet its rate of growth has been greatly reduced since the end of the eighteenth century. Dividing the 182 years into three periods, we get $r=15.14$ for 1741–1793; $r=4.95$ for 1793–1849; and $r=0.81$ for 1849–1923.

The different rates of growth in China's population may be attributed to different causes. The first period, 1741-1793, was a period of prosperity under the Manchu rule. The Imperial territory covered nearly half of Asia, including Formosa, Indo-China, Siam, Burma, Afganistan and minor dependencies in Asia Minor. As the land was fertile and peace was prevalent, production was carried on a scale quite sufficient to feed the population with a rate of growth of 15.14. During the second period, 1793–1849, political power fell into the hands of the Royal attendants, and the Government became more and more corrupted. The Royal court grew increasingly extravagant. The colonial policy was centered on religious interests, feudal obligations, and marriage relationships, not on economic development. No emigration and permanent settlement on the borders of the national territory was encouraged. Miserable conditions of living in the eighteen provinces properly checked a rapid increase of population. Moreover, many lives were lost in the frequent overflow and the consequent inundation of the Yellow River, during the Taiping Rebellion and the Opium War. The rate of population growth, therefore, decreased from 15.14 for 1741–1793 to 4.95 for 1793–1849.

China's Population Since 1741*

Year	Population	Year	Population
1741	143,410,559	1814	316,574,895
1749	177,495,039	1821	355,540,258
1759	194,791,859	1825	379,885,340
1764	205,591,017	1830	394,784,681
1771	214,700,356	1835	401,767,053
1776	268,238,181	1840	412,814,828
1781	279,816,070	1845	421,343,730
1785	288,863,974	1849	412,986,649
1790	301,487,115	1885	377,636,000**
1793	313,281,795	1894	421,000,000**
1795	296,968,968	1902	439,947,271
1800	295,237,311	1906	438,214,000
1805	332,181,403	1910	438,425,000**
1811	358,610,039	1923	443,373,680***

*C. H. Chen: "On the Population of China"
**18 provinces
***Post Office statistics include 21 provinces only, statistics for Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia and Tibet being derived elsewhere.

Is North Manchuria Going to be Sovietised?

BY SOLON YANG

The widely-discussed Manchurian question begins its intensity with the outbreak of the Sino-Russian crisis since July last. It is now time for the world to have a close watch over the development of the Sino-Russian relationship commencing from the signing of the Haborovsk Protocol. The following is a summary of events which happened in Harbin after the formal reinstatement of the Soviet managers of the C. E. R., which took place December 31.

Elimination of Chinese Staff of C. E. R.

Prior to any announcement of definite rehabilitation scheme for the C.E.R., the new manager, M. Rudy, gave an order to the effect that all the Chinese and the "Whites" employed after July 10 last should be immediately replaced by Soviet employes who were either discharged or left the service during the time of the crisis. Consequently, more than 300 Chinese employees were dispensed with and these vacancies were filled by Soviets.

Organization of C. E. R. Chinese Labor Union

To protest against Rudy's despotic Elimination Policy, a special Chinese Labor Union is reported to have been organized and a petition embodying the following points, submitted to the Board of Directors Saturday, January 12.

1. Further discharge of any Chinese laborers is to be stopped;
2. All the Chinese laborers recently eliminated are to be eligible for immediate reinstatement;
3. The Chinese laborers are to be treated in the same manner as before July 10, 1929;
4. General increase of wages to Chinese laborers is to take effect at once;
5. Wages are still to be calculated on the basis of the gold rouble instead of silver dollars.
6. The wages in arrear during the period of crisis are to be totally paid;
7. The daily working period for the young laborers and the student laborers is to be limited to six hours;
8. Number of Chinese and Soviet laborers is to be absolutely equal;
9. Losses suffered by Chinese laborers during crisis are to be compensated;
10. Marriage and funeral subsidies and the educational subsidies for the heirs of the Chinese laborers on C. E. R. are to be issued.

No reply to the aforesaid petition has yet been received from the Board of Directors up to the time of writing these lines.

Reinstatements and Restorations

It is learned that besides the Chiefs of the main Departments of the C. E. R. having been replaced by Soviet citizens, nearly 300 officers and laborers of Soviet nationality have been appointed to the railway and its affiliated organisations. According to the report of local papers, M. Zateplinsky will soon be reinstated to his former duty as Chief of the Telegraphic Department.

It is also reported that 18 Soviet Commercial and Social organisations have been, or are being restored to their *status quo*. More susprising is the fact that the Harbin second Libray is now also under the control of the Soviets.

The Soviet's "Pride" and their Violent Actions

The natural result of the present compromise on the part of the Chinese delegates in signing the Habarovsk Protocol and of the ensuing restoration of the *ante status quo* of the C. E. R. and its affiliated organizations is the creation of a dangerous misconception in the minds of Soviets along the C. E. R. Zone that the Soviet troops have won a victory over the Chinese. Hence their attitude toward the latter has changed; their manner is proud and self-esteemed. The slogan, "Insult Soviet Citizens" is now becoming a defensive weapon against the Chinese protest for their violation of the public order.

As we have been informed by various newspapers, a Chinese farmer in Harbin named Fu Yung-ching met Soviet robbers while on his way to the station to meet his brother on January 7, and as a result $31. was taken. After being caught by a policeman and taken to the Police station, the robbers shouted the slogan, "Insult Soviet Citizens" and a crowd of Russian Young men suddenly gathered around the police station asking for the release of their comrades.

On the same day, another incident happened. A Soviet went on the Maochiokow-Pristan tram car No. 19 refusing to

buy a ticket when asked by the carman. Consequently, the carman was hurt by the Soviet with a sharp knife and when the offender was caught by a Chinese policeman, the same slogan was shouted and a crowd of Soviet citizens came up and the policeman was also hurt by the same knife.

Question of Currency Basis on C. E. R.

The question of currency on the C. E. R.—roubles or silver dollars—is the other topic under discussion among local authorities, business magnates, etc. The municipal authorities have long had the idea to convert the currency basis of the C.E.R. from the gold rouble to the silver dollar, but owing to opposition in the past from local businessmen this project could not be carried into effect till today. The Chamber of Commerce explained that as the freight on the C.E.R. was hitherto calculated on a rouble basis, which is specially regulated as 1 rouble to 1.07 Harbin dollars, the businessmen will suffer a great loss over such a conversion which will mean a general raise of the Exchange rates from 100:107 to 100:130. The idea is: if the same ratio 100:107 is also granted to silver basis on freight there is no oppsition.

On the other hand, the C.E.R. staff is also holding a negative view in the said reformation for the obvious reason that the take-up on roubles is higher than that on silver dollars.

Question of Navigation Right on Sungari River

The Sungari river was formerly opened to Russian Navigators. Beginning from the year 1924, Russian ships were withdrawn eastward up to Sungkiang or Sankiangkow and beyond. Eventually, the North Eastern Steam Navigation Company has since realised great profit through its monopolistic enterprise on the Sungari, along which region most grain producing districts are situated.

It was since the signing of the Habarovsk Protocol that a rumor was prevalent that the Chinese side had permitted the U.S.S.R. to resume their anvigation right on the Sungari river with the reciprocal permission by U.S.S.R. to Chinese ships to ply along the Ussuri River. As the Sungari region is far richer than the Ussuri a petition is reported to have been submitted by the local navigation company to the Chinese Directors of the the C.E.R. to cancel such clause if actually included in the Protocol.

Inelastic Fluctuation of Exchange Rate and the Soviet Propaganda

The Bank charge for remmittance from Harbin to Shanghai was suddenly dropped from 48% on November 30, 1929, to 36.5% on December 31, 1929, and to 26.2% on January 9, 1930. Soviet propagandists said that it was due to the reinstatement of M. Rudy that the Harbin Currency was ready to be stabilized. The fluctuation of the exchange rate is shown in the following table:

Date	Bank of China: Shanghai	Bank charges for remittance to Tientsin
30. 11. 1929	*48 %	—
31. 12. 1929	36.5%	37 %
6. 1. 1930	35.6%	35.8%
7. 1. 1930	34 %	34 %
8. 1. 1930	31.5%	31.3%
9. 1. 1930	26.2%	26.2%
10. 1. 1930	29.3%	30 %
11. 1. 1930	30.8%	31.4%
13. 1. 1930	31.5%	32.3%
14. 1. 1930	30.8%	3.15%

* This means that Harbin $143 equals Shanghai $100.

Harbin, January 22, 1930.

(To bo Continued)

China Institute of America Officially Incorporated

A dispatch by the *United Press* from New York on Jan. 24 stated that the China Institute, formed for the purpose of promoting closer economic relations of China and the United States, was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The incorporators are Thomas Lamont of Morgan and Company; Charles R. Crane, former U. S. Minister to Peiping; Mrs. Murray Crane, Stephen Duggan, Paul Monroe, Montgomery Osborne, Burton Zorn, Ernest K. Moy, American representative of the *Kuo Min* news agency; Ko Li-po, Edward Hume, L. and C. F. Lau, E. C. Carter and J. A. L. Waddell.

A Review of 1929 Silk Industry

BY PAUL K. WHANG

THE year of 1929 again witnessed political turmoil, business depression, and trade failure. Hopes for peace and prosperity were still "a castle in the air." The silk industry, in common with other industries fared no better treatment at the hands of Fortune, and experienced the worst year in its history. The market was dull throughout the year, and the price was always on the low level. As a result, silk was either sold at a scarifice or stored in the godown. Many filatures went to the wall, many more were on the verge of bankruptcy, while most of them ended their year one month earlier than usual. With the opening of the next season, it is certain that there will be a great shake-up among the filatures. In reviewing the silk industry of 1929, the writer would not follow his old way by presenting the facts in a chronological order, but would rather pick up some outstanding events and new developments for a general discussion.

First of all, the bad harvest of the Spring cocoon crop caused a scarcity of the cocoon supply, and therefore the price of cocoons went up out of proportion with the price of raw silk. The price of cocoons, as a rule, is governed by that of raw silk. With the price of raw silk fluctuating, the price of cocoons follows accordingly. But this rule did not hold water, at least in the year 1929. The Spring crop of last year only amounted to one-third of that of 1928. This scarcity of supply, coupled with the reports as to the endeavor of Japanese silkmen to buy China cocoons to be reeled in their filatures, caused a great alarm among the silkmen over the supply of their raw material. Those filature men who had sold their silk beforehand had to buy in sufficient cocoons to cover their shorts, and paid an exorbitant price for cocoons irrespective of the prevailing price of raw silk. The scarcity of cocoons plus competitive buying among the filature men made its price soar up to such a high figure, that in accordance with the market condition they could hardly afford to pay. With the price of silk controlled by the international market, the filature men could by no means increase the price of their products, and had to be under the mercy of cocoon merchants, who, on the contrary, made a good profit out of the situation. Those who pursued the "hand-to-mouth" policy by buying cocoons from time to time experienced the particular hardship in that, while they could not afford to sell their silk at a loss, neither could they close down their establishments without incurring the wrath of the labor union. In October when the price of cocoons was at its highest, the cocoons which gave a yield of 560 were generally sold at Tls. 180 per picul. Based on these figures, we shall see that for making one picul of raw silk, the cost of cocoons alone would amount to Tls. 990. If added to this the manufacturing expense which is set at Tls. 250, the total cost of production for one picul of raw silk would be Tls. 1240, but the market price of raw silk at that time was only Tls. 1200. This shows that the filature men would lose Tls. 40 for each picul of raw silk they sold. This amply accounts for the reason why many of our filatures were in a financial distress at the end of the year.

Success of the Autumn Crop

Secondly, the successful harvest of the Autumn cocoon crop reveals a great possibility of developing China's silk industry in future. In China, the Spring crop, as a rule, supplies all the needs of the filatures for a whole year, while the production of Summer and Autumn crops is very negligible in quantity. Therefore the failure of Spring cocoons can not be made good by the harvest of the two other crops. Last year, prompted by the failure of the Spring crop, the filature men conducted a great campaign in the cocoon-producing centers to promote the rearing of silkworms in Autumn. Their efforts, however, bore fruit, as the Autumn crop turned out to be a great success. The production was bigger than ever, and its quality was as good as that of Spring crop. Taking Wusih, the great cocoon-producing center in Central China, for instance, in 1925, it produced only 1000 piculs of dry Autumn cocoon; but in 1929 its production amount-

ed to 10,000 piculs—an increase of ten times. What is true in Wusih is also true in other cocoon-producing centers. This rapid success will bring many to believe that the rearing of silkworms in Autumn will be as successful as in Spring. With the further promotion and education among the farmers, the Autumn crop will soon assume a place of importance in China's silk industry. With two crops of cocoons every year, chance of failure will be considerably lessened, and the supply of cocoons will be greatly assured.

Thirdly, the establishment of the Raw Silk Department under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor marks the initiative step of the National Government in its endeavor to promote the growth of China's silk industry. It is generally conceded that the backwardness of China's silk industry has been chiefly due to the indifference of the government, which has given neither protection nor encouragement to its development. With this in view, the National government last year with the support of the silkmen acquired the Shanghai International Testing House, and in its place created a Raw Silk Department. The Shanghai International Testing House, which was established in 1922 as a mutual Chinese-American undertaking, is a well-equipped thoroughly modern and well housed plant. Its acquisition saved the government much trouble in building a new plant. The Raw Silk Department finally came into being in December. It is hoped that with its creation it will soon carry out an extensive program of silk testing and sericultural expansion, and its activities will eventually reshape the destiny of China's silk industry.

Lastly, the chief event bearing international importance of the year was the Second International Technical Raw Silk Conference, which was held in New York for three weeks beginning from Oct. 15. It was a continuation of the First Conference, which had been held in Japan in May, 1928. In the First Conference, only America and Japan took part, but in the Second Conference, all the other silk-producing countries were invited to attend. The purpose of the Conference was to discuss the methods of testing and classifying the raw silk, to exchange information on methods of testing and classification, and to discuss characteristics of defects of raw silk. Although no definite agreement was reached in the Conference, it contributed much to facilitate the international trading in raw silk, and clear up misunderstandings between buyers and sellers. In response to America's invitation, China sent a delegation to the Conference, and its participation brought home much useful information pertaining to the development of China's silk industry. It is hoped that a continuation of such a conference will pave the way for establishing an international standard for testing and classifying raw silk.

In conclusion, 1929 was another bad year for the silk industry. In spite of the silver slump which would help the Chinese silkmen, as the price of silk in the American market is expressed in gold dollars, the price of silk in the local market did not make any substantial increase. The condition in Japan was not any better, as many of the filatures as in China had to suspend their operations before the end of the season. Therefore the adverse condition was not confined to China only, but prevailed in other silk-producing countries. When the curtain dropped down for 1930, the silk industry was in a much worse condition than at the beginning of the year, and there is no prospect for its immediate revival.

Shanghai, Feburary 3, 1930.

Ghandi Outlines Reforms Necessary for India

A *Reuter* dispatch from Bombay dated Jan. 30 stated that Ghandi, National Indian leader had contributed an article to the newspaper *Young India* in which he outlined certain reforms which he insisted Great Britain must make in the Indian administration if the Indian policy of "civil-disobedience" is not to be pushed. Ghandi's reforms include total prohibition, reduction of certain taxes, reduction of salaries of certain higher grades of officials, protective tariff against foreign cloth, abrogation of the sedition clause in the penal code, granting of an amnesty to all political prisoners excepting those convicted for murder, and abolition of the "C. I. D." or criminal investigation department.

Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company Closes Down for Two Months

Owing to heavy losses said to have been caused by heavy taxation, unfavorable exchange, foreign competition and inability of interior agencies to liquidate commitments of some $3,500,000 the Nanying Brothers Tobacco Company closed down their factory on Broadway last Saturday. The liabilities of the Company are said to total more than $4,000,000. Some 3,500 laborers are out of work.

Officials of the company attribute the closure to the fact that overhead expenses and taxes have increased out of all proportion to business expansion and to the extension of undue credit facilities to traders.

For some time past the company has had to import large quantities of foreign products which, with a disadvantageous exchange has increased the cost of production greatly. At the same time it was impossible to increase the cost of popular brands of cigarettes and at the same time compete with foreign firms.

It is also reported that contracts made with labor unions some three years ago, under the terms of which labor was paid considerably more than by competing firms, worked to the disadvantage of the company.

Reports were current following the announcement of closure that the British-American Tobacco Company may purchase the company.

The company was organized in 1908 by the late Kan Chiu-nam under whose management it was very successful, paying big dividends and making large investments. One of the outstanding enterprise which the management accomplished was the erection of a model factory in Pootung.

The company expects to be closed down two months, during which time attempts will be made to retrench and reorganize.

Noted Hindu Leader of Women's Education, in Shanghai

Professor D. K. Karve, noted pioneer of women's education in India, and one of the veteran Indian social reformers, arrived in Shanghai from Japan last month. On January 31 he was a guest of the Hindu Merchants Club, at 19 North Szechuen Road, where he spoke on the history of the Indian Woman's University near Poona.

Prof. Karve during the past year has visited European countries, England, America and Japan, studying the education of women. After a week in Shanghai he will leave for Hongkong, thence to Manila, where he will inspect schools for the education of girls; thence he will proceed to Java, after which he will return to India.

Forty years ago he founded the first Widow Remarriage Association in Bombay Presidency. In those days the education of girls was opposed by orthodoxy as a crime, while the education of widows was considered a mortal sin.

The India Woman's University is the conception of a plan in Dr. Karve's mind in 1915, which grew from reading the history and program of a Japanese Woman's University.

Prof. Karve is accompanied by his youngest son, who is returning as a teacher in the Womens' University after studying education in Leeds, England. His eldest son is a physician and head of the eugenics movement in India; his second son, educated in Germany is a professor of physics in Bombay.

Kaifeng's Foremost Beauty Causes Trouble For Leading Citizen

Kaifeng, Jan. 28.—Miss Ching Chu-hua, a local notorious singing girl, is regarded as the Kaifeng first beauty. Tien; Lien-chung, head of the local wine and tobacco bureau, had taken her as his number three concubine for $3.000, but General Han Fu-chu became extremely angry and put Mr. Tien into the prison for three years when he learned of the matter. According to the statistics of the local public safety bureau, in Kaifeng city the number of men is 134,759 and that of women is 96.920. This shows that one-fourth of the local males are without wives.

Chinese Navy Imports British Airplanes

Two Gypsy Moth Havilland airplanes recently arrived in Shanghai from England consigned to the Chinese Ministry of Navy. They will be used at the Hungjao Aerodrome by the naval cadets for training purposes and the training will be under Lieut. Hansel, late of the German aviation corps. These machines have 100 h.p. engines of the Cirrus make. They carry the pilot and the novice and have gasoline tank provision for remaining in the air eight hours without coming down.

Politics and the Red Cross Report

BY WM. R. JOHNSON

It is common knowledge that the Chinese feel that strong political considerations had large influence with the American Red Cross Commission whose report has been recently published, and which reported adversely on the proposal that extensive foreign assistence should be given in the present emergency.

Presumably, the chief reason for the resentment in Chinese circles over the Report of the Red Cross Commission, lies in the hypercritical, doctrinaire way in which the Report deals with Chinese political conditions. A friend writing of this phase of the report says: "The Red Cross Report tells us little that we did not know before. It is several hundred words to the effect that if everything was all right there would be no need of famine relief in China....The.... assumption is that bad government in China is the result of deliberate intention on the part of people that know better and are free to do as well as they know. It also assumes that after they have suffered enough the people will rise up and teach their leaders how to make a success of railways, chemical engineering, the short ballot and weather forecasting, all of which demonstrates the effect of associating too freely with the higher deplomatic circles' ". That the Commission deliberately intended to lend aid to political influences adverse to China may be doubted, but that its report does reflect such influence is the conclusion which many, especially the Chinese. have drawn from a careful reading of the report. But to deal with this phase of the report is to enter a controversial field that can only excite strong political reaction on the part of many readers and in the end leave each reader of just the same opinion as that with which he began.

Misrepresents the Situation

There is, however one phase of the report about which there need be no controversy as to either the facts or their interpretation, and which seems to prove the political bias of the Commission, if it does not prove much more. The Report clearly does misrepresent the attitude of the Chinese Government. The Statement of the China International Famine Relief Commission relative to the report of the Red Cross Commission makes effective reply to the principal contentions of the Report, but it fails to mention the clear evidence in the Report of this misrepresentation of the attitude of the Chinese Government towards foreign relief.

The Report quotes one and only one Chinese official as against the acceptance of foreign relief and leaves the definite implication that his quoted interview fairly represents the Government. We believe it can be shown that there is at least ground for serious doubt as to whether the Minister was quoted as fully as he should have been to fairly represent his attitude, second, that the Commission could easily have quoted, had it chose to do so, the President of China in direct opposition to the quoted interview, and also that the President's approval of foreign relief efforts has been backed up by official governmental action.

The Red Cross Commission quotes the interview of Dr. C. T. Wang with J. E. Baker in the summer of 1928, when he is reported to have said that "The Chinese Government does not wish foreign organizations to undertake in China relief projects which involve the construction of public works that such works affecting rivers, highways, and the property and rights of Chinese citizens should be the sole concern of the government of China, that the government itself needs no charitable assistance," etc. The Commission Report then states that their Commission interviewed Dr. C. T. Wang and that he still holds the same views.

Unfair Attitude Towards Dr. C. T. Wang's Statement

In late August, 1928, the following cabled classification of Dr. C. T. Wang's statement to Mr. Baker was furnished China Famine Relief through the Chinese Minister in Washington: "If China Famine Relief Committee limits its appeal for funds on account of relief famine only, Chinese Government fully endorse and deeply appreciate such effort believing thereby under much succor to people in Shantung-Chihli and North Honan. Welcome funds for reconstruction work, but any funds raised for this purpose shall be on a purely business basis."

Since the Commission tells us that it called on Dr. Wang and confirmed his convictions as to the interview with Mr. Baker, presumably he did not fail to make himself clear as to the distinction he draws in this later statement, which gives endorsement to the program of China Famine Relief, so far as the Foreign Minister is concerned, and presumably he spoke for the Government, as the statement indicates. Why did the Commission not secure the full statement of the Foreign Minister? Was it interested only to confirm the statement made to Mr. Baker?

In the paragraph following that in which it quotes the Foreign Minister the Commission says that it called upon President Chiang Kai-shek, and the clear implication of the paragraph is that the President, and the Government, hold substantially the same view as that expressed by the Foreign Minister in his interviews with Mr. Baker. At any rate there is nothing said to indicate that the Commission found any other official opinion, in its contact with the President or other officials, than that given in the interview quoted in the Report. Clearly the only impression to be gathered from the report as to the attitude of the Chinese Governmnnt is that the Government is opposed to relief by foreign agencies through the building of the public works, which is so large a part of the relief work of the China International Famine Relief Commission, and through which China Famine Relief planned to expend much of the funds raised.

On page four of the Annual Report of the China International Famine Relief Commission for the year 1928, issued in July 1929, President Chiang Kai-shek is quoted in a signed endorsement of the work of that Commission as follows:

"A few months after the success of the Revolution and the attainment of unity in the Chinese nation, the government finds itself faced with a serious situation in many provinces of North China due to drought following the period of civil strife. Millions of people are destitute now and the number will increase as the winter comes on.

"The government has already taken steps to meet the crisis. A Famine Relief Bureau has been organized and a Commission appointed to raise funds.

"At the same time the suffering is so extensive that the cooperation of private relief societies is most welcome and needed. Only by the united effort of government and private societies can great loss of life be prevented.

"In particular the C. I. F. R. C. has demonstrated its value in such crisis. In the famine in the five provinces of North China in 1920-21, Chinese and foreign friends united to raise many million of dollars to relieve suffering. These sums were well administered and a great many lives saved. Your experience and help is most welcome and desired at the present time to relieve the present situation.

"Now that civil strife has ceased and the country is united, the government can assure you it will do its part in affording you every possible co-operation in your work. Relief can now be administered in security to funds and workers.

"Looking towards the future, when the government has had time to put into operation its plans for the permanent amelioration of the economic conditions in these frequently famine affected areas, it is hoped that re-occurrence of famine will be much less frequent if not entirely eliminated and that in those times of want which do occur, it will be possible for the official channels to cope with the situation. But this takes much time, and therefore, in the meantime, the co-operation of private relief and assistance is needed." Nanking, Dec. 11, 1928.

Presumably the Red Cross Commission was familiar with this document, At least the facts were ascertainable either at the office of the C. I. F. R. C., in Peking, which they doubtless visited, or at Nanking, when the President doubtless would have informed them of his attitude, had they asked him to do so. Presumably the opinion of the President of China is at least as significant as is that of his Foreign Minister. Why did not Red Cross Commission quote the President?

In August 1928 in Chicago, representatives of China Famine Relief, the China International Famine Relief Commission and Minister of Reconstruction Sun Fo, as representing the Chinese Government, signed an agreement, subject to ratification by the respective authoritive bodies, for the construction of the Tuliu Cut-off, the forty, five mile channel from a point near Tientsin to the sea. By this agreement China Famine Relief was to furnish funds, the China International Famine Relief Commission was to supervise the digging of the channel with famine refugees from Shantung and Chihli, and the Chinese Government was to have been responsible for the repayment of the funds advanced, in ten annual installments, the funds when repaid to be then reinvested in some other relief projects.

This agreement was submitted to the Chinese cabinet at Nanking almost immediately on the return of Minister Sun Fo to China, and the ratification of the Government was secured. In September on receipt of the Government

(Continued on page 353)

Why the Californians Mob the Filipinos

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

It was bound to happen. The Californians have begun to mob the Filipinos, as they mobbed the Chinese and Japanese before them—and for the same reasons, but with a very important additional one. The Californians, unlike us out here in China, don't want Orientals to do their menial work for them—they would rather do it themselves.

As has been mentioned on previous occasions Filipinos have been invading the Western part of the United States in hordes during the past year, and the remarkable thing has been that the laboring people of the United States have not been up in arms against the situation long before this. The American government for about a year has enforced strict regulation of steerage passengers from the Far East, basing its objection on the acknowledged prevalence of spinal meningitis, but back of all this is the subconscious idea that such regulation will tend to decrease the flood of Filipino immiration to the United States.

Restriction Against Steerage Passengers

This restriction against steerage passengers has worked out in a peculiar way. The main benefit has accrued to the principal British trans-Pacific shipping company, as it carries three classes of passengers, rated higher than steerage, whereas the American ships do not. The result is that the British ships have increased their third-class accommodations so as to be able to carry the greatly increased number of this class of passengers, largely due to the desire of the Filipinos to take advantage of the unique opportunity which they have as wards of the United States, to have free entry to the United States, a privilege enjoyed by no other Orientals, and to a very restricted degree by Europeons. The plain fact is that under existing conditions Filipinos, provided they are physically fit, have the same privileges as American born citizens, whereas skilled, and in many ways more desirable immigrants from Europe, are held down to a very restricted quota.

An Additional Angle

The present Filipino invasion has raised a much greater question than was the case with the previous Chinese and Japanese immigration. The great majority of the Chinese and Japanese who went to the West Coast of America during the past half century were nearly all of the coolie class. Very few of them spoke any, or at least very little, English, and kept very much to themselves. They did not aspire to mingle with Americans and very few of them did. But a very large percentage of the Filipinos who have gone to the United States in recent years, and particularly during the past year, are of a much higher intellectual level than were their Chinese and Japanese predecessors. They have had excellent courses in English in the American schools in the Philippines, and they are naturally gifted along artistic and social lines. They make no pretence at segregation. They have been taught in school that they are entitled to be considered free-born citizens. They are ambitious. To them the American wages are a great incentive. But after a hard day's work they are to be seen dressed in their best, parading down the main streets of the towns where they happen to be. Many of them are accomplished musicians, many are artists, and their liquid eyes and liquid speech are proving to be in many cases an attraction to the daughters of the proud Californians. To use a slang expression the average Filipino makes a fairly good "lounge lizard;" he is neat, sociable, and often exceedingly accomplished. It is this aspect of the Filipino invasion that has particularly aroused the Californians—this in addition to the basic economic one.

A Difficult Situation

The situation that has been created will be more difficult of solution than either the Japanese or Chinese question. Looked at it from every point of view the American government is on the horns of a dilemma. To continue the present situation will mean undoubtedly a series of serious race riots. For the American government to refuse the Filipinos to enter the United States freely will mean to stultify much of the uplift work that has been done in the past. Incidentally no less a journal than *Liberty*, which has inherited from its companion, the *Chicago Tribune*, the immortal slogan of Decatur, "My country, right or wrong," recently printed an editorial that the best Christmas present that the United States could hand the Filipinos would be to give them their independence. In due course if that were done, no doubt the Chinese would own most of the Islands and the Japanese would "run" them, but America would at least be saved an embarrassing situation. In connection with the Philippines it may also be stated that in a recent editorial *The New Republic* stated that for America to have free trade for Americans in the Philippines, heavily tax goods from other countries, while at the same time insisting on the Open Door in nearby China, is the height of hypocrisy. Another solution of the Philippine problem has been suggested by Henry Cabot Lodge, a newspaperman and son of the late Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who was in the Far East last year. In a recent issue of *Harpers* he recommends the sale of the Philippines to the Germans, as a means of developing the Islands along economic lines, a direction in which very little has been accomplished by America, which has devoted itself in the Philippines mostly to educating the Filipinos along political lines.

Decrease in Japan's Exports to China

The Japan *Chronicle* of Jan. 17 reported that due to the rise in the yen exchange on China consequent to the fall in the price of silver, Japan's export to China had suffered a decided decrease. The following table shows the goods shipped at Osaka on the O. S. K. steamers (the Dairen, Tsingtau and Tientsin lines), which constitute the largest proportion of the trade with North China, in December last year with a comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

	1929	1928	Increase or decrease.
	tons		
Cotton yarn and cloth.	2,029	2,084	— 55
Metals.....	2,193	2,355	— 162
Paper.....	599	1,033	— 434
Waste	801	224	+ 577
Miscellaneous goods..	2,151	3,579	— 1,428

The bulk of the goods shipped from Osaka on the Shanghai liners of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha increased in the latter half of last year owing to the subsidence of the boycott of Japanese goods in China, and even in December it amounted to 13,970 tons, or about 2,000 tons in excess of that of the corresponding month of the preceding year. Since the beginning of this month, however, there has occured a sudden decline of 40 or 50 per cent. as the following table shows:—

	Jan. 1930. tons	Jan. 1929. tons
First ten days.....	2,100	5,000
Second ten days.....	3,800	5,500

The export of Kyushu coal has also witnessed a marked falling off since November last year, as can be seen from the table given below:

	1929. tons	1928. tons
October.....	41,894	44,008
November.....	33,749	50,121
December.....	21,000	53,436

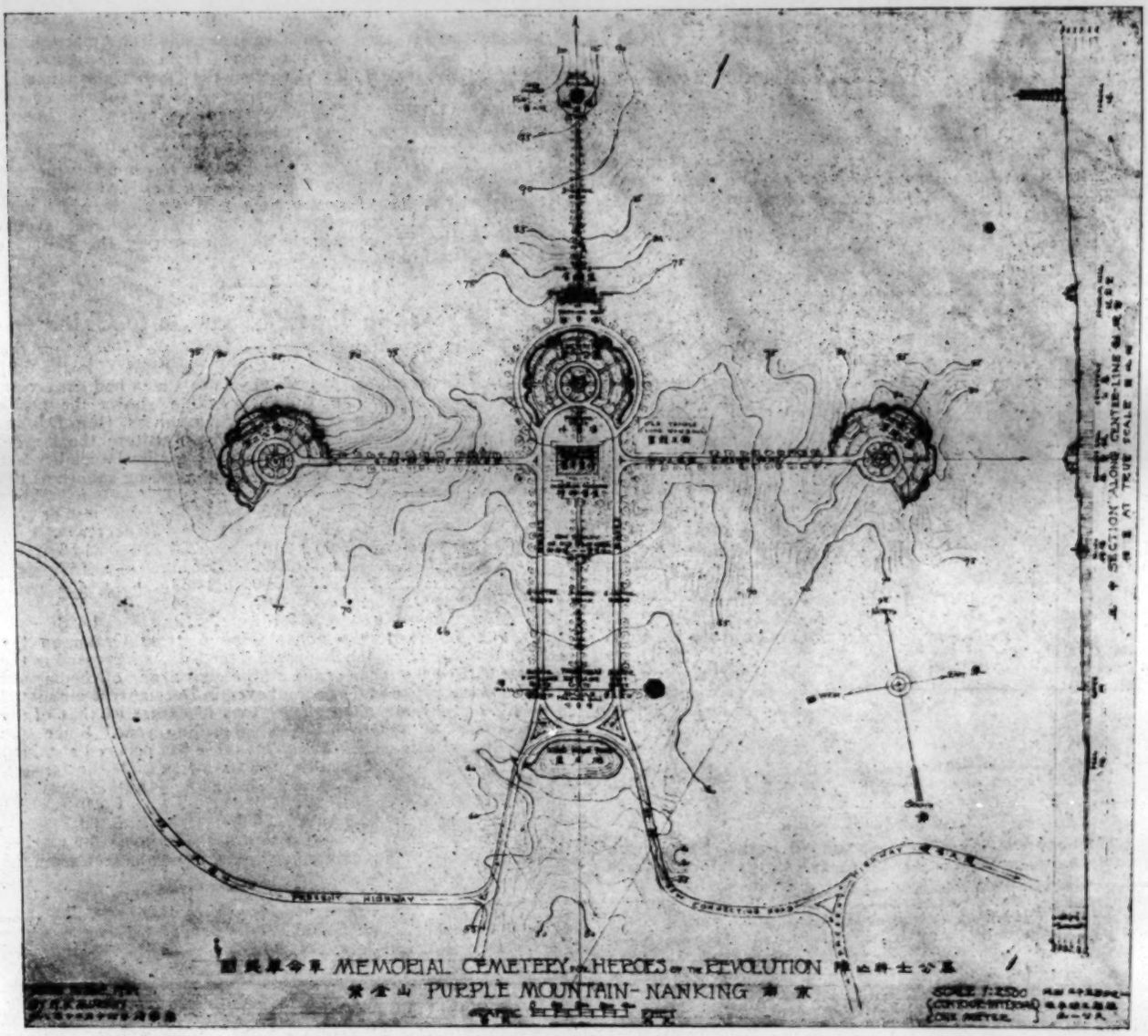
POLITICS AND THE RED CROSS REPORT

(*Continued from page 352*)

ratification, China Famine Relief decided upon a reorganization, which unfortunately was not completed until late in the year, and they failed to ratify the agreement. Within a few weeks after the ratification of the agreement by the Chinese Government, personal messages from the President, the Minister of the Interior and several other members of the Cabinet urging early ratification by China Famine Relief were received in New York. Doubtless any of the men forwarding these requests would have gladly stated their convictions on the subject to the Red Cross Commission when it visited China nearly a year later. The only purpose in relating this story of the Tuliu negotiations is to show conclusively that the Chinese Government is on record as endorsing a proposed participaion of China Famine Relief in the Financing of Relief work in China. Certainly the attitude of the Nanking Government was easily ascertainable, at the time the Commission visited Nanking.

What possible motive can then be assigned for their quoting Dr. Wang's interview already more than a year old, when the Foreign Minister's statement had already been officially modified by amplification; the President of China could easily have been quoted to the contrary; and, had it sought full information, the Commission could easily have learned that the present government of China was committed to full approval of foreign relief work along lines already developed through years of close co-operation between foreign agencies and the government? Political bias would seem to be a mild term indeed with which to condemn a report which has since been received by the American Red Cross and made its own. One American editor in writing of the Report would seem to be nearer the truth when he says that the American Red Cross has lost its soul.

Nanchang, Ki., China, January 18, 1930.



The general plan of the Chinese National Cemetary or "Arlington," which is to be constructed at Nanking and which will be used as a last resting place for the remains of 24,000 heroes of the Revolution. There will be three burial places, designed in traditional Chinese manner, a large Pagoda, Memorial Hall and the restored "Beamless" Hall which will contain tablets with the names of the Revolutionary Heroes.

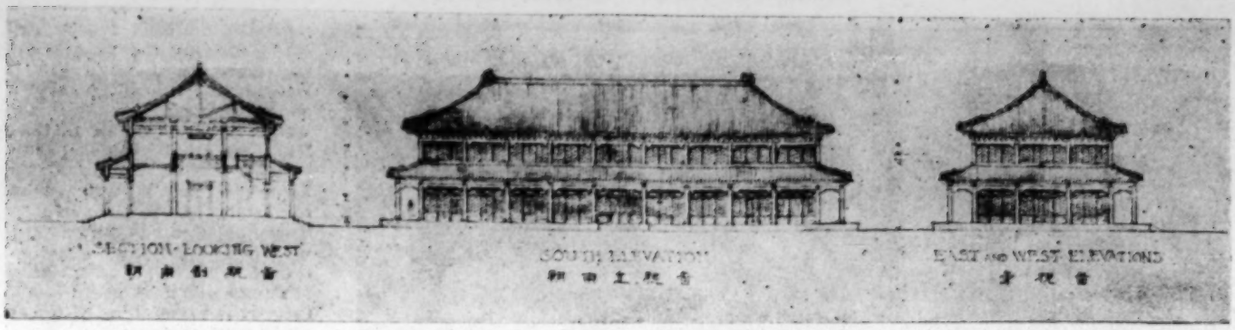
A Chinese "Arlington" for Nanking

(*Special Nanking Correspondence*)

On the South slope of Purple Mountain, the Sun Yat Sen Memorial Park just outside of Nanking, construction will start this Spring on a Memorial Cemetery for the Heroes of the Revolution; in which will be buried the remains, now scattered in many parts of China, of the soldiers—officers and men together.—who gave up their lives in the cause of the Revolution.

The project is one of those closest to the heart of General Chiang Kai-shek, who has given it a great deal of study for many months past. At his request, preliminary sketches for this new Memorial—the purpose of which might be likened to that of the famous American Memorial Cemetery at Arlington just outside of Washington—were prepared last summer and fall by Henry Killam Murphy, the New York architect who served for the past year as Architectural Adviser to the National Government in the City Planning of Nanking. At a meeting of the Revolutionists' Memorial Association held in Nanking on January 24 with General Chiang in the chair, Mr. Murphy was formally engaged as Architect of the work and authorized to proceed immediately with the working drawings, in accordance with his revised sketches of December, 1929, reproduced herewith.

The site selected for the Memorial Group is that of the old Buddhist Temple, *Lin Ku Szu*, situated a little less than a mile south-east of the new Sun Yat Sen Mausoleum, thus forming with the old tomb of the first Ming Emperor, which is about the same distance west of the Sun Yat Sen Mausoleum, a symmetrical three-point composition on the lower slope of the mountain, with the Mausoleum at the apex. The Chung-san Memorial Highway, opened for the State burial of Dr. Sun Yat Sen on June 1929, has been extended to the site of the new Revolutionists' Memorial.



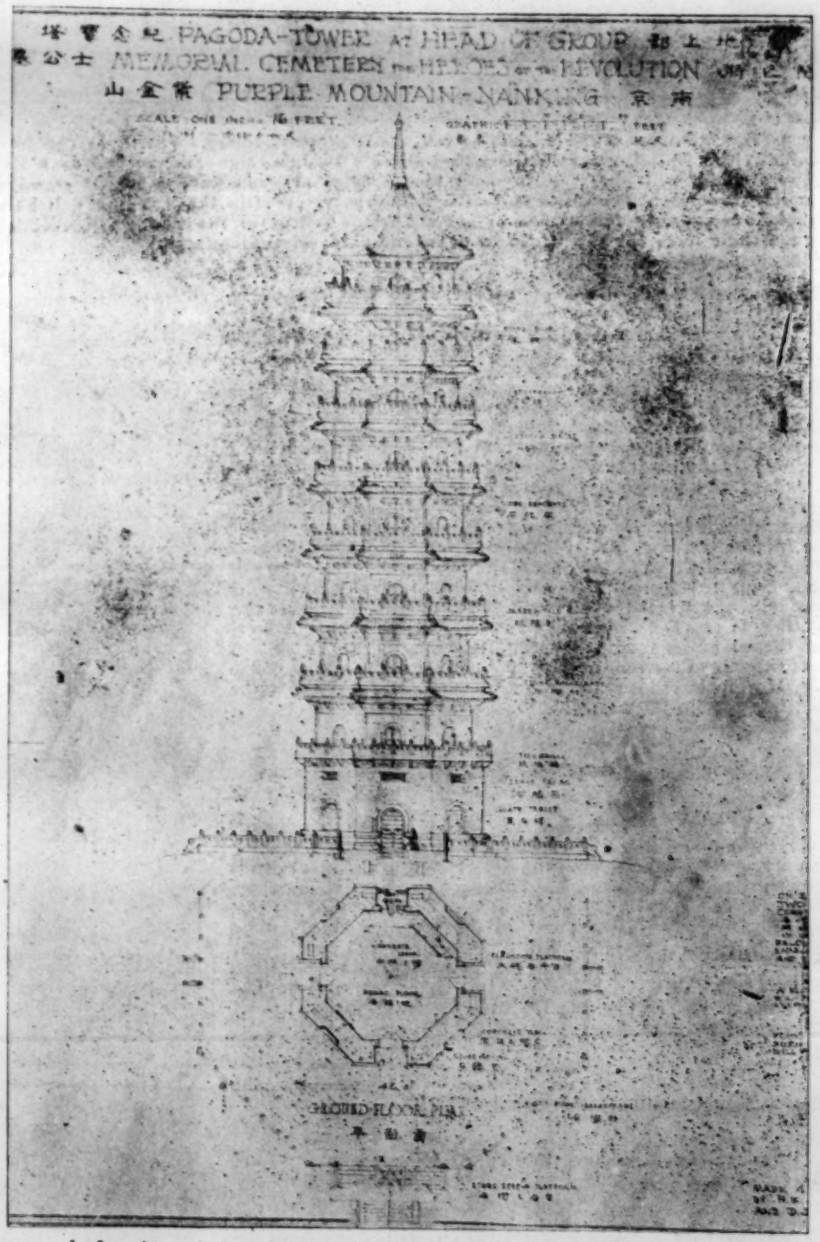
The Memorial Building, which will be used to store historical documents and records of the Chinese Revolution and its leaders. Its purpose will be to place in convenient form all revolutionary records which will serve as an inspiration for future Young China.

The Old Beamless Hall

The principal feature of the old temple group approached by a 1,000 foot avenue lined with old trees, is the famous all masonry "Beamless Hall" built in the tenth year of the reign of the first Ming Emperor, which Mr. Murphy is making the central feature of his architectural composition for the new memorial. This magnificent old building (shown at the intersection of the two main axes on the accompanying plan) is 110 feet wide, 165 feet long, and 53 feet from the ground to the ridge. It consists of three parallel barrel-vaulted halls extending the full length of the building; the side sections being 16 feet wide by 24 feet high, and the great central hall 37 feet wide by 48 feet high. The entire central vault, and the middle portions of each side vault (see photo) fell many years ago. A tree growing in the center of the ruins is nearly sixty feet high. In the course of excavation of the ruins which has been going on since early last fall, many relics of great archaeological interest have been uncovered. A scientific study of some of these finds is now being made by J. Prip-Moller of Shanghai, who spent several weeks at the temple last summer making measured drawings for the Royal Danish Museum; which drawings he has generously placed at the disposal of Mr. Murphy to assist him in reproducing the old architectural details as accurately as possible in the restoration of the building. When the over-heavy brick vaults have been replaced by the light reinforced concrete of modern science, and roofed with glazed Chinese tile of green and yellow, this fine old building will emerge from its present state as a moss-covered and tree-grown ruin, once more to stand forth in its original state of six centuries ago, restored as closely as possible in every detail, to serve as a sacrificial hall to house 120 marble tablets inscribed with the names of 24,000 Heroes of the Revolution.

Remains To Be Buried

Three Cemeteries walled in the characteristic horseshoe shape of the more imposing hillside-graves all over China each enclosing about two acres of ground will receive the actual remains, the bones and ashes being gathered into urns to be buried in the ground. One cemetery is to be on the center-axis of the group, just north of the drive encircling the great sacrificial hall; and two at the ends of the cross-axis drawn through the center of the hall, and situated on small hills about 1,000 feet to the east and west respectively. The east and west cemeteries, as well as the central cemetery, will be reached directly by broad drives, with circular turn-arounds at the central point of each cemetery. The thick groves of trees on these cemetery sites will be kept intact outside the encircling walls; and the finest of the trees inside



A drawing of the nine-story Pagoda which will stand at the head of the group of buildings which will make up the Chinese Memorial Cemetery to be constructed in the National Capital at Nanking. The Pagoda will be 46-feet in diameter at the base, 28-feet at the top and will be 175 feet high. Standing on the side of Purple Mountain the summit will be some 300 feet above sea level and will be visible from the Yangtsze as well as most of the city of Nanking. While constructed of modern materials, steel and concrete, it will follow the traditional style of Chinese construction.

The famous old "Beamless" Hall, as it appears today. So far as can be determined, this building was constructed some 600 years ago and served as a Buddhist Temple. It will now be restored to its original grandeur and will serve as the central feature of the Chinese National Cemetery. Within the building will be placed tablets containing the names of some 24,000 heroes of the Chinese Revolution who gave their lives for the cause in different parts of the country.

the cemeteries will be kept as the main features of an attractive landscape treatment to be worked out by Mr. H. K. Fu, the able resident director of the Sun Yat Sen Memorial Park.

Immediately to the north of the Central Cemetery is to be a memorial building, which Mr. Murphy has designed in the purest Chinese architecture, in which will be gathered historic documents and records of the Revolution and of its leaders, arranged as a permanent public exhibition, to serve as an inspiration to present day and future young China. As an illustration of the care with which the old is being preserved in building the new, Mr. Murphy has arranged to embody in the design of this new memorial building the lower story of an ancient hexagonal Pagoda under which was buried, many centuries ago, the Buddhist monk whose preaching made this old temple famous. This old structure, which stands directly on the main axis of the group, will be linked by a short covered way to the rear of the new memorial building, which Mr. Murphy has placed, with this in mind, a few feet to the south of the old Pagoda.

Nine-Story Pagoda

At the head of the whole group, about 1,000 feet north of the memorial building, will rise a splendid nine-story octagonal pagoda, with a polydrome Chinese glazed tile roof, crowned with the characteristic short bronze spire. This pagoda, which will be 46 feet in diameter at the base and 28 feet at the top, will rise 175 feet in the air; and as the level of the mountain side at this point is some 300 feet above the level of the city within the walls, this memorial town will be visible from all the southern half of Nanking, and from the steamers on the Yangtse River. Quoting from the legend on Mr. Murphy's drawing of the pagoda:—

"On each story are six tablets, two inside and four outside, commemorating heroes and their deeds.

"Balconies encircle every story, enabling visitors to read the tablets and enjoy the prospect of the countryside.

"A never-extinguished electric torch will shine from the topmost point keeping alive the memory of the dead.

"Four flood lights on every balcony, burning for one hour each night, will reveal the tower for miles around."

The inspiring story of the Revolution will be told on the 36 exterior tablets read by visitors walking around the balconies on each story; and maps showing the progress of the army, and some of its critical battles, will be shown on the 18 placed on the inner walls. Each story will thus have much of interest; and visitors, taking the stairs one flight at a time, with pauses at each story to walk around the balconies reading the tablets, will be spared the tiresome task of climbing many flights at a time which is usual when there is not something of interest on each story.

The actual starting of this Revolutionists Memorial for which there is now available a fund of a half-million dollars, will be welcome news to those who have been watching with anxious interest for some visible results of the year of planning at the new capital. It is a matter for general congratulation that everything about the new memorial group, from its horse-shoe shaped cemeteries to its soaring pagoda, is to be in the purest Chinese architecture.

Interior view of the 600-years old "Beamless" Hall showing where an early Chinese architect made a serious mistake in placing too much weight on an arch, causing it to collapse. This building is now to be restored as a part of the Chinese National "Arlington."

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Californian Students Make Tour of China

BY DAVID C. H. LU

The first project of actual reciprocation by American students to similar action by Chinese student expeditions which have been sent to American colleges and universities through the remitted Boxer Indemnity funds is materializing. A group of ten students and graduates of Pomona College, California, who have been in China during the past two months on an "Oriental Study Expedition", and who have just recently completed their first stage of study, are proceeding to central and north China where they will spend another six months before returning to the United States.

The project was started early in 1929, and was executed by the initiative of the students, with the full approval and assistance of the authorities of the institution. All plans being made, the party left San Pedro, California on October 4 sailing on the *Korea Maru* for Honolulu where they stayed for two weeks and were entertained by the Chinese and Japanese commuuity there. They stopped at Kobe, Yokohoma and Shanghai for a short visit, continuing their trip to south China where they finally arrived at Lingnan University, Canton, the first stop in their itinerary of study.

Studying Oriental Life

The whole plan was for the students to spend a year's time in China where they could actually live and learn in Chinese colleges and communities, and thus be able to exchange student thought between the East and West. Their purpose is to study Oriental life, conditions and problems in the field especially in China, to bring into closer social and intellectual contacts students of the East and West and thus aid in the world-wide movement to exchange knowledge and understanding. They are going to live with the Chinese students, absorbing an understanding of Oriental life, culture, and problems, affording an opportunity for Chinese who do not go to America to know the spirit of American students. Dr. C. K. Edmunds, president of Pomona college, and former president of Lingnan University, formerly known as Canton Christian College, in Canton, has given much encouragement to make the project successful. Dr. Edmunds being in China for many years has come into close contact with the Chinese students, and since his return to the United States has been trying to bring a closer tie between the students of the East and West.

The financial support of the expedition has been made possible through the efforts of the individual members themselves. Each earned a part of their expenses during the summer of 1929, and resulted in contributing G. $3,000 towards the total sum G. $12,000 needed. The remainder G. $9,000 was subscribed to the project by a number of friends of higher education and international good will, and also by the members of the institution. The budget of their finances are as follows: Travelling expenses in China G. $2,000; Transportation to and from the Orient, G. $3,000; Living expenses in the Orient, G. $4,000; Equipment, including cameras and sound recording machine and incidentals G. $2,000; Emergency fund G. $1,000. While they are in Chinese institutions they will not pay for tuition, and some of the institutions will give them room free of charge.

Each student in the party will take up a special field of study, and will write a thesis covering at least one phase, including such studies as transportation, fine arts, social transformation, economics, etc. These students are more or less advanced students who have specialized in the fields of international relations, economics, journalism, criminology, agriculture, literature, music, psychology, religion and history. The expedition will be equipped with modern mechanics with which to preserve historically their experiences and study through the use of a movie camera. These pictures and unique material will be used for lecture purposes among American students when they return to America. Equipment also is brought to record certain kinds of music especially the songs of the coolies, rivermen, and street venders. This is practically a virgin field in Sinology, and presents exceptionally fertile ground for research. The material collected will be studied under the direction of two prominent composers in the United States.

A Varied Curriculum

It is of increased interest to know that among the ten students in the expedition are two Chinese students. One is Sik Leong Tsui, leader of the group and a native of Canton, Kwangtung. He went to the United States in 1921, and has been studying in American schools and universities for the past eight years. His college major has been political science, and when he comes to his homeland this time he will study international relations between the United States and China from the diplomatic and political point of view. The other Chinese boy is Samuel Dunn Lee who is a native born Chinese of San Francisco. He is also a Cantonese. His major subject is economics, and is making a study of the industrial revolution in China. Other members of the groups and their special subjects are as follows: Carroll W.C. Lorbeer, sociology; Robert L. Armacost, botany; Relman Morin, English; Warren Scott, music; George F. Gambell, economics; Ray Stanton Avery, psychology; Donald F. Dreher, economics and railways; Vruse Lannes Smith, political science.

The first stage of study has just been completed in Lingnan University, where they have been since November last. While they were there, they lived in the students dormitories and ate in their dining halls. Classes were attended together and social life of various kinds was participated in by the ten members alike with the Chinese students. The party was especially welcomed because of Dr. Edmunds' relation with the institution. The plan for the latter part of the journey was to leave Canton on January 20 for Shanghai College, Shanghai, where they will stay from February 1 to March 1. From Shanghai they will proceed to Nanking University, and will sojourn from March 1 till April 1. Here students in political science will study the works and organizations of the Nationalist government, and the city of Nanking. The last part of the expedition will be spent in Peiping, from April 1 till September. The former capital will be the center for the main part of their stay and study, and the group expects to spend five months there. The institutions of stay will be the North China Language School, the National Peking University, and Yenching University. They will return home about September 1.

Chinese students in the above mentioned institutions are looking forward with eagerness to learn and to exchange ideas with the party when they arrive. It is learned that the stay at Lingnan was very successful. The East and West will watch with eagerness the consequences of this expedition, and it is hoped that this will not be the last but will be the starting point for keeping the ball a-rolling.

Yenching University, Peiping, Jan. 28, 1930.

Another American Newspaper Party To Visit Japan

The Japan Tourist Bureau, according to an announcement appearing in the *Japan Advertiser* on Jan. 17, has invited a party of 16 prominent American newspaper and magazine writers to visit Japan this spring. The party is expected to reach Tokyo on the N. Y. K. liner *Asama Maru* on Anril 14. The party will have all its expenses paid by the Tourist Bureau and will tour Japan, Korea and Manchuria, returning to the United States on June 6. The amount of money appropriated for the expenses of the party was stated at G. $50,000. The writers will represent newspapers and magazines in New York, Chicago, Sarr Francisco and other large cities of the United States.

Another group of American newspapermen made an extensive tour of the Far East last year under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for World Peace, the major part of the expenses, however, being defrayed by the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway and affiliated enterprises.

American Wheat for China Relief

Louis Schroeder, Director of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association, and G. A. Roberts, President of the Oriental Relief Association, recently conferred on a plan for the sending of surplus wheat and other foodstuffs to the famine stricken areas of China. The members of the Oriental Relief Association have directed a letter to President Hoover urging that their movement be made of national scope and suggesting reduced freight rates for the transportation of supplies to ports. They also suggest that the United States Shipping Board should make arrangements for shipping supplies to China.

Capt. J. J. Bahnson of Great Northern Receives Japanese Decoration

Capt. J. J. Bahnson, general manager in the Far East of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, recently was awarded the 1st class Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure. The award was made by the Japanese Emperor in recognition of the "great service which Capt. Bahnson had rendered in connection with the development of Japan's international telegraphic development."

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AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

Railway Administration Under The National Government

(The following is the third installment (continued from last week) of a reprint of the history of railway administration in China since the National Government came into being. The full report has been published in pamphlet form for general distribution.)

12. Investigation of the bridges in the various Railways and the piles of the Yellow River Bridge.
13. Inspection of the various Railways by Advisers and Technical Experts.
14. Investigation of the condition of the rails and sleepers of the various Railways.
15. Raising the wages of the laborers, changing the payment from a daily to a monthly basis, and raising it from $7,50 to $14 or $20 per month.
16. Prohibition of child labor–no child under fourteen years of age is to be employed by the Railways and youths from fourteen to eighteen are to be employed only for light manual work.
17. Building up a library and compiling charts and tables showing Railway working and Railway conditions.

B. Extension and Preparation Work

1. Appointment of Directors of Construction to survey and construct the Canton-Hankow and the Lunghai Railways.
2. Surveying and investigation work in the Nanking-Canton, Canton-Hunan, and Canton-Yunnan Railways.
3. Drawing up and approval of the estimates for the construction of the Tatung-Puchow Line,
4. Appointment of specialists to maintain the road bed of the Nanking-Hunan Railway.
5. Convention of the Engineering Conference at Shanghai to discuss the plans for the projected lines.
6. Investigation of the physical geography and mining products in land 200 li around the projected lines.
7. Conducting hydrographic survey of the Yangtze River at the Wuchang-Hankow crossing for bridge building.
8. Investigation of agricultural economy, starting from the Districts of Tai Chang and Wu Hsien in the Province of Kiangsu.
9. Getting the Nanking-Liaoning through express train service ready.
10. Unification of fares and rate by drawing up unified fares and rates tables to be effective on January 1, 1930.
11. Drafting of Railway service law.
12. Planning up-to-date dormitory and co-operative society for laborers, trial already being made in Shanghai and Changchow.
13. Establishment of the National Highway Planning Commission to draw up a program for national highway construction.
14. Investigation of the engineering, material and means of communication in the provinces and despatching investigators on economic conditions to the Province of Fukien.

V.—Plans

The future plans to be executed by the Ministry of Railways during the Period of Political Tutelage are briefly as follows:—

A.—*Rules and Regulations*

1. Unification of Rules and Regulations. A complete set of unified rules and regulations for all the Government Railways will be drawn up and promulgated.

2. Unification of Official Language. All the Government Railways shall hereafter use the Chinese as official language.

3. Regulation for appointment of Railway staff, Regulations governing the appointment, qualification, salaries and treatment of the Railway staff will be drawn up. The examination System will be gradually applied.

B.—*Finance*

1. Adjustment of Railway Indebtedness. A thorough examination of the indebtedness and the financial condition of the various Railways will be made. Plans for financial readjustment will be drawn up. The creditors of the Railways will be consulted in the actual execution of these plans.

2. Revision of Loan Agreements. A careful study of the existing loan agreements will be made. Principles in the contracting of loans will be worked out. Negotiation to revise the loan agreements which contain provisions that are contradictory to the principles or impose on the Railways unequal and inequitable obligations will be made. All loan agreements on Railways which are not yet constructed shall be nullified. Agreements of political loans made in the name of the railways shall be revised.

3. Improvement of the Railway Accounting System. All Railways shall submit estimates and budgets to the Ministry for approval. A unified system of accounting shall be adopted. The Advisory Committee on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics was reinstituted to carry out this policy.

C.—*Traffic and Operation*

1. Revision and Unification of Fares and Rates. In view of the close relationship between the Railway fares and rates and the common welfare of the people, the Ministry of Railways organized the Advisory Committee on Fares, Rates and Classification of Goods for the purpose of unifying the fares and rates of the various Railways. But, although it is easy for the Ministry to classify the goods, determine their names and fix a rate for each, yet the cost of construction in each Railway, its history, the productions of different places, and their prices and market conditions vary. Hence, for the time being, only a uniform rate for passenger traffic (one cent per kilometre) can be fixed. The next step towards uniformity will be a uniform rate for goods in the various districts and the final one will be a uniform rates for the whole country.

2. Revision of the Train Time Tables. Hitherto, time tables were drawn up by the individual Railways themselves. Consequently, connections were not well made and through traffic was not well arranged. The Ministry plans to make the time tables in such a way that connections between the various Railways will be well made and through traffic will be best arranged.

3. Improvement of Working Conditions for Railway Employees. A thorough investigation of the living conditions of the Railway employees will be made. Index numbers of wages and living standards will be worked out. A minimum wage will be fixed so as to raise the standard of living of the employees. At the same time, general education and technical training will be given to them. Also, co-operative societies will be organized, model villages built, compulsory savings made and employment insurance policies purchased for the employees.

4. Through Traffic Arrangements. An annual conference for through traffic for the purpose of improving and extending through traffic arrangements in the country will be resumed. For international through traffic, the Fifteenth China-Japan Through Traffic Conference will be called, the Euro-Asiatic and the China-Japan America through traffic arrangements will be made. Other through traffic services as those with marine and highway transportation will also be taken up.

5. Centralization of Railway Purchase. At the organization of the Purchasing Commission, all Railway purchase of locomotives, cars, steel rails, sleepers, bridges, machinery, steam or motor boat, and electric poles shall be handled by the Commission. All purchases of fuel, metals, electric material, cement, timber, oil and paint, asbestos, uniforms, stationery, and printed matter amounting to $5,000 or above shall also be handled by the commission. Purchases of between $2,000 and $5,000 shall be made by the Commission upon the approval of the Ministry. Purchases of $2,000 or less may be made by the Railway Administrations. The Commission is making a study of the annual comsumption of materials by each Railway. Long term contracts of purchase will be signed by the Commission. Plans to establish metal shops and creosoting plants are already in progress.

D.—*Engineering*

1. Repairs of Damaged Lines and Machines. The Government Railways and their equipment have suffered great damage in the recent internal strife. Many repairing plants are now working full time. It is expected that the necessary repairs are made in the shortest possible time.

2. Improvement and Increase of Equipment in the Peiping-Suiyuan, the Peiping-Hankow, the Tientsin-Pukow, the Peiping-Liaoning and the Lunghai Railways. As the above mentioned Railways are the principal trunk lines of the country, traffic increases steadily. Equipments like the improvement of bridges and rails, the increase of locomotives and cars, the change of the new sleepers and the improvement of the telephone and telegraph systems etc. must be effected to meet the rising demands.

3. The Completion of the Canton-Hankow, the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo and the Lunghai Railways. A resolution of the Second Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee decided to have the Canton-Hankow Line completed in 1932 and the Lunghai Line completed in 1934. Construction Bureaus for the execution of this resolution were established. It is expected that the completion will take place at the scheduled time. Plans for the completion of the Hangchow-Peikuan Section of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway are also in full progress.

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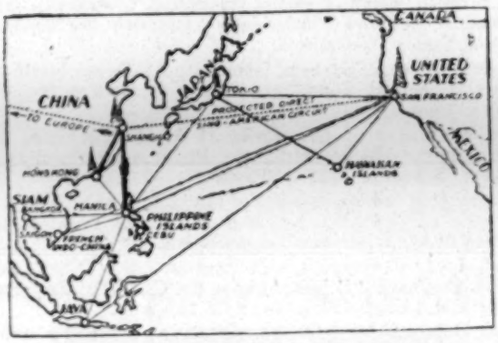

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4. Establishment of Locomotive Works and other Factories. Although the Repair Shops of the various Railways can, under ordinary circumstances, take care of all the repairs, yet the lack of funds has left a great deal of maintenance and repair work undone. Some of the shops were even closed down. The first step in solving this problem is then to put all these shops back to full time work. The second step is to improve and expand these shops. But inasmuch as this is a question of economy, the questions how much they should be improved and to what extent they should be expanded can not be settled as yet. A study of the conditions and possibilities is now being made. It is expected that a bridge building plant will soon be built in Wuhan for the manufacturing of standard bridges to supplant the old bridges of the operating lines and supply bridges for new lines.

5. Location and Construction of the Railway Net. As a first step towards the construction of the national Railway Net, the Ministry of Railways drew up a plan to use the Boxer Indemnity Fund and the Custom Surplus in the construction of Railways. The plan was adopted by the Central Political Council with minor changes. The Second Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee adopted a resolution to complete the Canton-Hankow and the Lunghai Railways and to construct the Sinkiang-Kansu-Suiyuan Railway. Survey in the Nanking-Canton, the Canton-Yunnan, the Foochow-Nanchang, the Shaochow-Nanchang, the Paoking Chinchow and the Chungking-Liuchow Lines will be finished in the near future. The plan (except the unfinished sections of the Canton-Hankow and the Lunghai Railways) including the Sinkiang-Kansu-Suiyuan Lines embodies the construction of 10,000 miles of Railways which would cost $1,214,000,000. It takes some time to raise such a great sum of money. The Ministry can at present begin work on the Sinkiang-Kansu-Suiyuan and the Tsangchow-Shihkiachuan Lines. The Construction of other lines will begin in accordance with its order in the plan of the Minister.

6. Construction of National Highways. The Plan for national highway construction includes two kinds of highways namely the Ministry lines and the national defense lines on the borders. The total length is 67,000 li. The total cost would amount to $364,000,000. The whole program will be carried out in four periods. The financing will be taken care of by the appropriation of tax revenues and the issuance of bonds and notes. A complete and comprehensive plan for financing has been worked out and sent to the Legislative Yuan for approval. At present no time is lost in raising money for the first period's work which will require about $80,000,000 for 16,000 li of highway. When this is completed, work in the later periods will be taken up.

VI.—Publications of the Ministry

A.—*Periodicals*

1. The Railway Gazette (tri-daily)
2. The Ministerial Report (monthly)
3. Statistics of Railways (annual)

B.—*Special Publications*

1. A Resolution to Use the Boxer Indemnity and Custom Surplus for the Construction of Railways (Proposed by Minister Sun Fo before the Kuomintang Central Political Council.)
3. Table Showing the Annual Distribution of Work During the Period of Political Tutelage.
4. Economic Condition along the Nanking-Canton Railway.
5. A Plan to Use the Boxer Indemnity and the Custom Surplus for the Construction of Railways.
6. Plan to Construct a National Highway System by Periods.
7. A National Highway Net-Work.
   Standard and Regulations for National Highways.
   Principles of Operation in National Highways.
   (The above three publications are bound into one single volume.)
8. General Regulations for the Operation of Passenger Cars.
9. General Regulations for the Operation of Freight Cars.
10. Operating Statistics.
11. Mr. Mantell's Reports. (There will be altogether nine reports, one being a general report and one on each of the following Lines, (*a*) The Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Ningpo Railways, (*b*) The Peiping-Hankow Railway, (*c*) The Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, (*d*) The Kiao-Tsi Railway, (*e*) The Canton-Hankow Railway, (*f*) The Canton-Kowloon Railway, (*g*) The Tientsin-Pukow Railway and (*h*) The Peiping-Liaoning Railway.)
12. Mr. Poland's Reports on Railway Finance.

Note: Publications of the various Railway Administrations are not included.

Men and Events

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Birks, of Montreal, Canada, are spending February in Shanghai and vicinity in the interests of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. J. F. Brenan, the new British Consul General in Shanghai arrived from England February 4 and has assumed the duties of his office.

Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons gave a lecture on "The Foundation of the Ottoman Empire" Thursday before the Royal Asiatic Society.

The funeral of the late Capt. Carl L. Halvorsen, who died at the Country Hospital on January 24 was held at Bubbling Well Cemetery on February 29.

A French wireless report states that, contrary to certain information, England is not going to abandon her concession and naval base at Weihaiwei.

Lieut. Evans F. Carlson, former U. S. Marine Intelligence Officer stationed at Shanghai, is now located at the U. S. Marine Station, Quantico, Va.

An exhibition of the works of A. M. Kitchigin, noted Russian artist, will be held at the Royal Asiatic Society hall, Shanghai, February 8, at 5.30 p.m.

Frank S. Hutchins, member of the faculty of Yale-in-China University at Changsha, was in Shanghai last week attending a meeting of the Educational Association.

Col. L.M. Cosgrave, local Canadian Trade Commissioner, and Mrs. Cosgrave left Shanghai on the C.P.O.S. *Empress of Asia* for Manila and will be away for two weeks.

The Dairen Customs authorities have published a notice to the effect that import duty will be levied in accordance with the gold unit recently adopted by the Nanking Government.

Funeral services for Miss Estelle Hamilton were held at the Hungjao Road Cemetery on January 31. Miss Hamilton was a partner in the Louisiane restaurant at 13 Kiukiang Road.

A dinner will be given at the Foreign Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, Monday, February 10 at 8 p.m. in honor of Gerald Birks, vice president of the National Councils of the U. S. and Canada.

James L. Butts, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, stationed in Peiping, who has been home in the United States on leave, returned to China last week. He was accompanied by Mrs. Butts.

An American railway engineer, Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railway of St. Paul, has been invited by the Soviet Government to visit Soviet Russia for the purpose of making a survey of the Soviet railways.

In publishing a comparison of the wealth of the U.S., Great Britain and Germany, the Berlin Dresdner Bank places the wealth of the U.S. at £88,000,000,000, that of Britain at £22,500,000,000 and that of Germany at £19,500,000,000.

A statement issued by the First National Bank of Boston—the first since the merger with the Old Colony Trust Co.—as of December 21, 1929 shows that the deposits amount to $703,347,-287.21, the total resources amounting to $703,347,287.21.

Wm. Morris, former managing director of the British-American Tobacco Company in China, now occupying the post of London director, has returned to Shanghai from a trip of inspection to Manchuria, North China and Central China.

A new pharmacy, under American management, to be known as Luebbert's Pharmacy, was opened at 63 Nanking Road, Shanghai on Jan. 3. The proprietor of the new shop is Edward Luebbert, for ten years a resident of Shanghai.

A Chinese employed in a house on Rue de Mayen was fined $100 in the Provisional Court on February 1 for being implicated in the assault and robbery of three American Marines of the 4th Regiment as they were leaving the house.

The Rev. S. H. Littell, for many years connected with the American Church Mission in China, but now bishop-elect of Hawaii, who, with Mrs. Littell, has been visiting friends at St. John's University, Shanghai, departed last week for Honolulu.

Pacific Affairs, published monthly at Honolulu by the Institute of Pacific Relations, published a special conference number for January of 154 pages. Among the articles is one on "China and the Pacific World," by Dr. David Z. T. Yui of Shanghai.

H. E. Stevens, Senior Consul's Deputy at the Provisional Court, has been relieved of his duties by R. L. Smythe, who is now sitting with judges of the Provisional Court in trying criminal cases. Mr. Stevens is going to the United States for a short holiday.

The National Medical Association of China held its opening reception at the International Recreation Club last Sunday evening. About 400 attended the reception which was held jointly with the Chinese Physiology Society and Nurses Association of China.

Frank Oliver, correspondent for *Reuters* at Peiping, accompanied by Mrs. Oliver, is departing shortly on a trip to England, traveling by way of Suez. P. D. Evans, now connected with the Shanghai office, will go to Peiping upon Mr. Oliver's departure.

O. M. W. Sprague, professor of banking at Harvard University, has been appointed as economic and statistical adviser to the governors of the Bank of England to succeed W. W. Stewart. Mr. Sprague was professor of economics at the Imperial University of Tokyo from 1905 to 1908.

A Japanese merchant of Kyoto, Katsujiro Yamanaka, was recent by fined 10,000 yen, the largest fine ever inflicted in that country. The fine was imposed by the Dairen Customs House, in accordance with the tariff regulations, for his action in smuggling Yen 3,000,000 yen worth of jewels and curios.

E. W. O'Harow arrived in Shanghai last week to join the staff of the U. S. Department of Commerce here. He is a native of North Dakota, a graduate of George Washington University and prior to coming to China he was connected with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington.

H. F. Misselwitz, former correspondent for the *New York Times* stationed in Shanghai, who returned to the United States sometime ago, has joined the *United Press Association* and will be stationed in New York City. Mr. Misselwitz returned to the United States by way of Europe, spending considerable time in Berlin, en route.

The U. S. S. *Pittsburgh*, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, with Admiral Charles B. McVay aboard, sailed from Shanghai last week for Manila where the *Pittsburgh* will participate in the annual joint army and naval manouvers. The flagship will return to Shanghai in March and after a brief period here will proceed to Chefoo for the summer.

Following upon the action of the Mexican Government ordering its entire Legation in Moscow to leave Soviet Russia as a protest against the recent Communist demonstrations before the Mexican Embassies at Washington, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, the Soviet Minister to Mexico was ordered recalled on January 31.

E. M. Gull, secretary of the British China Association in London, who was planning to visit Shanghai this month, was prevented from sailing on account of serious illness. He was taken to the Middlesex Hospital in London where he still is confined. For several years Mr. Gull was secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai.

The strike of the General Motors employees in Osaka which had been proceeding for several weeks following the decision of the Company to "lay off" a number of workers during the slack season, is reported in a recent *Reuter* telegram to have been settled, through the mediation of the Police. The principal workers resumed their duties February 3.

The sermon at Community Church next Sunday, Feb. 9, which will be preached by the Rev. Luccock, pastor, will be devoted to the life and character of Judas Iscariot. There will be special music by the male quartet which will sing the hymn, "The Old Rugged Cross." On Wednesday evening, Feb. 12 there will be a program by the Committee on International Friendship.

Fred Dearing, several years ago connected with the American Legation in Peiping, has been appointed American Minister to Peru. Mr. Dearing is a graduate of the University of Missouri and in addition to his diplomatic service in China has also been stationed at Havana, London, Brussels, Madrid, Petrograd, and Lisbon. From 1921-1922 he was Assistant Secretary of State.

Dedication of the new chapel building of the Far Eastern Academy was held on February 1. Pastor I.H. Evans, chairman of the Academy executive board, delivered the dedicatory address. The Academy was established in 1927 by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, its object being to provide advantages of a Christian education for children of its missionaries in this part of the world.

To offset the retarding influence in China trade in paper because of the silver debacle, the Japanese Association of paper makers has decided to increase the export bounty to the member firms selling to the China market. One half of one sen export subsidy is being granted by this scheme, which makes the bounty on printing paper 2.5 sen per pound and on simili paper 1.5 sen.

Admiral Tu Shih-kwei of the Chinese Navy who is now making an inspection of naval establishments abroad, sailed on Friday of last week from New York for Great Britain where he will continue his inspection. Admiral Tu and his staff have been in the United States for several weeks. While in England they will attend the International Naval conference as unofficial observers.

Judgment was given by Judge G. W. King in the British Supreme Court at Shanghai January 29 in the case brought by General Yang Chun-chong against H. T. Wade for Tls. 90,000 for alleged damages, in respect of the loss of the *S. S. An Lan* on account of defendant's alleged misrepresentation. Judge King ruled that plaintiff's claim for damages must fail but he found for plaintiff in the sum of $1,500, balance of an account.

Prof. Charles F. Shaw of the department of Soil Survey of the University of California, arrived in Shanghai last week and will devote a year to an investigation of Chinese soils in various parts of the country. He has had extensive experience in this work in the United States, Mexico and South Africa. His work will be conducted under the auspices of the College of Agriculture of Nanking University and National Southeastern University at Nanking.

Chang I. Chang, a Chinese research student at Columbia University, N. Y., according to a report by the *United Press*, has translated some 50 specimens of ancient Chinese folklore into the language of western children's bed-time stories. Some of the stories date back to Yuan dynasty of the thirteenth century while twenty-six of the stories date from 99 B. C. Mr. Chang's purpose in translating the stories was to correct the "unfortunate impression" existing in the west regarding Chinese folklore.

Nelson T. Johnson, recently appointed American Minister, departed for Nanking on Friday, Jan. 31. He was accompanied by Mahlon F. Perkins, Charge d'Affaires; Major John Magruder, Military Attache; Commander Charles C. Hartigan, Naval Attache; A. Bland Calder, Acting Commercial Attache and Howard Bucknell, Secretary of Legation. After the presentation of his credentials to the National Government, Minister Johnson planned to remain in Nanking for a few days before returning to Shanghai.

Miss Opal Powell, sister of J. B. Powell, editor of *The Review*, was married on Wednesday evening, Jan. 26 to Frank R. Diebold, manager of Getz Brothers Company, the ceremony being performed by Judge Milton D. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China. The guests included Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, J. B. Powell, Dr. V. P. Woods, Miss Margaret Powell and Vice-Consul Foster H. Kreis of the U. S. Consulate. On Jan. 27, Mr. and Mrs. Diebold departed for Nanking by airplane for a brief honeymoon trip. They will be at home after Feb. 15 at the Estrella Apartments, corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs.

National Medical Conference Opens At Chinese Y. M. C. A.

The first meeting of the National Medical Conference opened Wednesday at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Dr. C. V. Yui, acted as chairman in the absence of Dr. Robert K. S. Lim, president.

The medical session opened immediately with Dr. E. S. Tyau as chairman. Among the papers read were, "Blood Chloride, Nonprotein Nitrogen and Sugar in Cholera Patients before and after Saline Transfusion" by Dr. V. T. Loh; "The Treatment of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever" by Dr. E. S. Tyau: and "Syphilis and Prostitution in Kiangsu" by Dr. David Lai.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock a physiological session at the Cholera Hospital at LL545 Thibet Road and a clinical demonstration given at St. Luke's Hospital were provided simultaneously. They not only attracted leading Chinese scientists but also many distinguished foreigners of the profession.

The first day's program was concluded by a lecture by Dr. P.Z. King, director of the public health division of the Ministry of Health, which touched on mass medical treatment and equipment.

Foreign and Chinese Doctors in Canton Charged With Mutilation

According to the Canton correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*, Dr. K. Breitlander and Dr. Leung Pui-kei of Yee Yeung Hospital there stood trial on January 24 for the alleged mutilation of a body during an autopsy, for which they may be sentenced to prison for from six months to five years.

Two men, said to be relatives of the deceased, allege that following an autopsy the accused retained a part of the lung after sending the body to the Sun Yat Sen University at the request of the authorities and declare that the doctors performed the autopsy in order that they might get hold of certain organs to dispose of them at a profit to themselves.

The defence pleads lack of intent to do wrong and adds that the case was one for immediate action. It was thought that deceased died of cholera and precautions had to be taken to prevent infection of other patients if such were the case.

Some of the best legal talent in Canton was called into the case.

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No. 4

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Business of the Gobi

The Desert Road to Turkestan, by Owen Lattimore. 333 pages, and appendix. Little, Brown, and Company, Boston, 1929.

The beginning of caravan traffic between China, Mongolia and Turkestan is a ponderable. History does not clearly reveal it. But it must have been well under way by the 2nd century B.C., when Chang Chien, the celebrated Chinese traveler, visited practically all the countries of Central Asia and brought back reports of the wealth in resources which they contained.

Undoubtedly Chang Chien's descriptions of Turkestan and Tibet greatly stimulated the interest of Chinese traders in the profits to be made by exchange with merchants "beyond the Jade Gate." And it was with this sure prospect of enriching the royal treasure-houses that the Martial Emperor, Wu Ti, of whom Chang Chien was a contemparary, energetically carried on the extensive conquests that brought Szechuen, Yunnan, and parts of Turkestan and Sinkiang into the Celestial Kingdom for the first time. Border tribes of China and Turkestan had been in contact for long before this, but not till Chinese traders, following Wu Ti's armies, actually took into the mid-Asian districts some of the finer manufactures of their civilization, was there a trade exchange of any considerable proportion.

From that period down to very recent times a rich traffic flourished. In the early Christian era it was carried on almost exclusively via the ancient Imperial Highway. The latter begins at Chengchow, at present the junction point of the Peiping-Hankow and Lunghai Railways, proceeds through the ancient capital of Sianfu, on to Lanchow, in far western Kansu, thence through Kanchow, and branches either into the trading cities of Khotan, Yarkand and Kashgar, or into Ku Cheng-tze.

Later conquests of the Chinese brought parts of Mongolia into the Empire and new routes—or perhaps old routes revived—gave entry into the northwest. One opened up from Kalgan into Outer Mongolia and Russia. Others had their head at Kuei-hua (Suiyuan), and ended. after numerous vagaries, at Ku Cheng-tse, in the heart of Chinese Turkestan. Of the latter, the principal routes were the Great Mongolian Road, the Small Mongolian Road and the Winding Road. It is the last of these trails, and of late years the least frequented, that Owen Lattimore undertook, accompanied by no friend save his loyal servant "Moses".

His record of the trip is the first complete information that has been made available on this route, other travellers, such as Sir Auriel Stein, having followed different ways in their Mongolian wanderings. Beginning in August, 1926, Lattimore's small caravan tramped the approximately 1600 miles from Kuei-hua to Ku Cheng-tze in 137 days.

The book is filled mostly with discussions of what the author calls "the business of the Gobi": camels, camel pullers, and the customs and habits of each; trade and profit, and the men who carry on, in the manner of long buried generations, the tradition of the desert. It is engaging reading. There is much valuable, and undoubtedly original, information in the volume. Throughout it is written with a lively regard for the qualities of human interest which make for enjoyable reading. At the same time one is aware of the author's sincerity and there is a ring of integrity about him that is distinctly refreshing when contrasted with the boundless ego and careless attitude toward truth which characterizes so many of our boy-wonder writers of today's best-selling travel books.

Unfortunately Lattimore has a quaint, rambling style which is rather difficult, in early chapters, to follow. One has the feeling that he has stayed too closely with his diary in writing. There are numerous unimportant incidents recorded and he invariably sacrifices his climax by taking the reader on into trivial elaborations. He has put it all down. And yet it perhaps is necessary, for obviously he has sought for something more than mere entertainment. At the very least his work must stand as authoritative reference, probably for years to come.

Besides furnishing a store of plausible explanations of the origin and history of various tribes, cities, and former cities, which he encounters, Lattimore devotes a number of pages to an illuminating discussion of the conflict of Russian, Chinese and Mongolian interests in Sinkiang and Inner and Outer Mongolia. The scene has altered somewhat since his visit in these districts, Soviet influence having assumed a more and more dominant position in Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang, as well as parts of Inner Mongolia. But many of the author's observations are still valid.

Were Lattimore to return to Kuei-hua today and attempt this same trip again, he would be faced with difficulties even more formidable than those which he had to overcome before. He comments on the troubled conditions which prevailed in the city at the time he was compelled to remain there, awaiting an opportunity to slip through the military outposts—for they refused to give him permission to leave. Then the trade of Keui-hua was suffering severely. The caravans had dwindled in numbers, the temples were doing an indifferent business and the merchants forlornly were witnessing the decline of their city, once the eastern apex of practically all the rich caravan trade of the northwest. But things had not reached the hopeless state in which they are today.

A few months ago, when this reviewer visited Kueihua, it was the scene of the most tragic show in the world today: the northwest famine. Crowded with refugees, thousands of them, business dead, communication with the rich hinterlands of Turkestan long since ceased, it is only the ghost of a departed glory. Exhorbitant cargo taxes on shipments of goods along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, coupled with the militarists' increased camel-appropriating activities, and similar suicidal policies, have stifled all effort at trade. Russia, of course, has been the beneficiary. And with Sinkiang and western Inner Mongolia now practically cut off from the country below the wall, it seems inevitable that these countries, which the National Government still lists as "provinces", will soon go the way of Outer Mongolia, and many Central Asian independencies—that is, Sovietward.

Lattimore foresees this and in his book discusses the spread of Soviet influence here. But this is only by the way: he does not delve very deeply into the contemporary political background of any of the tribal territories through which he passes. Mostly his talk is of the animals and men of the caravan; the dry wind of desert life breathes through the whole book. He speaks of their simple, hard existence, tells you of their little triumphs and bitter defeats; their superstitions, and small primitive desires; and of their amusing, paradoxical, but unbending code of loyalty and honor. Of the camel pullers he writes:

"When they have mastered their trade they can tell a camel with good solid flesh on him from one that has been fattened up to get him sold, just by plucking out a few hairs and looking at the roots. They know how to coax a few more marches out of beasts that have been worked beyond their strength, when there is no grazing and the ration of food is running short; when to make the pace fast and when slow, and when a short march in the morning and another at night are better than one long stage."

Lattimore's adventures include antelope hunting, getting nice and lost in the desert, nearly freezing to death in a snowstorm in Dead Mongol Pass, being arrested and held as a spy for 16 days, and a dispute more amusing than dangerous with his exasperating camel man.

He is a realist and he confesses that his greatest lament is that he cannot with impunity transcribe into English the choicer expressions of his companions in caravan. Yet, despite his practical nature, he rises, when occasion demands, to an appreciation of majestic beauty of the desert:

"We came down the western declevity in the last glow of a sunset colored so subtly and so demurely assembled that it took me a long time to find the key that held it all together—the new moon, in a pale, thin, shell-blue upper sky. Under it, long and low and even, was a far-away range of mountains: part of the Lan Shan, in another tone of blue, soft and smoky. Along their crest, to one side, smoldered the tawny color of the sunset, fading to saffron under the moon."

Lattimore is now in Manchuria, pursuing studies (believed to be ethnological?) under the benefit of the Willard Straight Fellowship. Another book of his, dealing with the second phase of his trip, that upon which his wife accompanied him, from Ku Cheng-tze to India, is shortly to be published. And the moral of it all, one supposes, is: if treaty port life leaves you listless, and you yearn for airier spaces, why go ye forth and find a desert, traverse it, write a book and become famous and a Willard Straight Fellow.

E. S.

German Industrialists Coming to China

Chiang Tso-ping, Chinese Minister in Berlin reports, according to the *Kuo Min* News Agency, that an important German industrial delegation composed of representatives of the steel, electrical, civil engineering and railway engineering industries under Herr Retzman well leave for China on Feb. 26 for an investigation of industrial conditions in this country. The delegation expects to arrive at Canton on March 31 and will spend a week there before proceeding to Shanghai on April 8.

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The PORT OF SEATTLE
GATEWAY TO AMERICAN MARKETS

Who's Who in China

Mr. Wang Chin-tsing

王鏡清

Mr. Wang Chin-tsing was born in 1904 on a farm near Anlufu, Hupeh. He received his higher education in the Hupeh Provincial College of Arts in Wuchang, Hupeh, and in Huping Christian College in Yochow, Hunan. Leaving the latter at the time of May 30 Incident of 1925, he taught in Chunghsiang Middle School, Anlufu, for a term. In 1926 he joined a business agency as a clerk, but though short of funds, he decided te get more education; he fought his way through the Chinkiang Middle School in Chinkiang by serving as the Principal's private secretary, with a view to earning a scholarship to one of the Universities in China. After the close of the school in 1927, he passed the entrance examination to the Central Party Training College of Nanking, from which he was graduated with distinction in 1928. He was immediately appointed as compiler and translator in his Alma Mater by President Chiang Kai-shek. After the defeat of the Kwangsi Clique in Wu-Han by the Central Goverment armies, he was commissioned to Wuchang as a member of the committee of the Hupeh Provincial Kuomintang and in charge of the Publicity Department of the some organ by General Chiang Kai-shek in the name of the Organization Department of the Central Headquarters of Kuomintang. Soon afterwards the Central Headquarters of Kuomintang appointed him editor-in-chief of the *Wu Han Daily News*. This appointment he recently resigned because of the pressure of Party affairs.

Tsingtao Merchant Leaves the Town Suddenly

A rather unsavory story comes from Tsingtao, where a young American, the son of a missionary and apparently of the highest integrity, suddenly left that port under very unsatisfactory circumstances, his business ventures having failed. Among his enterprises was a newspaper which apparently championed the cause of the Chinese, but in the end he had some very serious disputes with Chinese customers and employees, to escape from which he is stated to have sought refuge for a time in a nearby summer resort. His liabilities are stated to be something like fifty thousand dollars, with apparently no assets in sight. When he left the port he was accompanied by his wife and two children.

Trouble Breaks Out Again In South China

Following the serious outbreak of trouble in South China during the past week, General Chiang Kai-shek officially announced on Monday his intention of going south early next week to personally take charge of the Kwangtung troops.

A further announcement made on Tuesday was to the effect that in addition to inspecting the existing conditions in the south General Chiang would personally attend to the institution of various rehabilitation and pacification measures for the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. A squadron of six gunboats, under the command of Admiral Chen Shao-kuan is being held in readiness to accompany the Commander-in-Chief south.

A Canton dispatch states that the troops under Gen. Chen Chi-tung have been thrown into a precarious position since the onslaught of the allied forces under the command of Generals Chang Fah-kuei and Pei Tsung-hsi in the Wuchow district. General Chiang, according to a *Rengo* dispatch from Nanking, considers that there is some hidden causes in the fact that the Kwangtung troops could not subjugate the Kwangsi forces.

Advance On Kueilin

During the absence of General Chiang, Gen. Liu Chih will be in charge of garrisoning the Shanghai and Nanking districts while Generals Wang Chin-yui and Chen Tiao-yuan will be placed on the defensive against Gen. Shih Yu-san and other northern militarists.

According to a *Kuo Min* report from Wuchow on February 2, two divisions of the Hunan provincial forces under Gen. Liu Chien-sui have crossed the Hunan-Kwangsi border and are advancing on Kueilin, which is reported surrounded by Hunan rebels formerly under Tang Seng-ming. The combined Hunan-Kwangsi forces are said to be advancing rapidly in order to prevent the insurgents joining the "Ironsides" now in northern Kwangsi.

Kwangtung forces under Chiang Kwang-ting and Tsai Ting-kai are reported to have defeated the Kwangsi rebels near Liuchow. Kwangsi rebel units in Watlam and Popak are also said to have surrendered.

Concentration At Wuchow

Twelve gunboats and 18 airplanes are concentrated at Wuchow to assist the Government forces and a hundred 120-pound bombs arrived on Saturday for use of the bombing planes.

A Canton telegram of Jan. 27 stated that the Kwangsi situation was again tense following an alliance of the Ironsides under Chang Fah-kuei and the Kwangsi forces for a second attempt to attack Kwangtung. Foreign reports stated that Kwangsi forces were a few miles from Wuchow where Chen Chi-tang's Cantonese troops were preparing evacuation to Doshing and Shiuhing.

A Wuchow dispatch of Jan. 26 stated that Commander Chen Chi-tang had gone to upper Fubo for personal supervision over the suppression of the remnant Ironsides and Kwangsi rebels. Gen. Liu Chien-hsu's division was moving to Kwangsi via Yungning, and their vanguards had arrived at Lung hu-kwan. Officers had been sent by Chen Chi-tang to Kangchen to command the troops there. Tang Sen-ming was reported to have fled to Puhsien via Taochao and was detained by local volunteer corps there. According to this same report, after their defeat at Pinglo, the remnant Ironsides and Kwangsi rebels lost junction with each other and abandoned any intention of further advance.

Communists Suppressed

A telegram from Kiungchow dated Jan. 25 stated that the Communist and peasant armies at Lingshui and Manyun had been suppressed by Commander Chen Chai and that their ringleaders had been arrested and sent to Canton for investigation and punishment. Commander Chen ordered that two rebel battalions which surrendered at Kingshan on the 20th be reorganized by Col. Che Ting-ping. Regarding the Kiungchow situation Commander Chen had worked out definite plans. Order has been restored gradually at Kiungchow and Ai-how and gunboats despatched there were expected to be returned to Canton.

A Wuchow telegram of Jan. 27. states that Chen Chi-tang has ordered Li Ching-yang's division to move from Pinglo to Kung-chen and Lunghukwan to search for remnant rebels under Tang Sen-meng. It is said that having been defeated at Laipo, about 1,000 Kwangsi rebels fled to Mount Yao, and that Gen. Tsai Ting-kai sent units to strategic points at Tungmu and Chungping to round them up. In a telegram to Yang Tung-hui, Lu Huan-yen advises him to remain loyal to the Central Government and at the same time denounces the rebels Chang Hwang-li and Pei as self-seeking men who have added to the already unbearable sufferings of the people of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

Military Situation Quiet In North

Bandit suppression and famine relief hold the stage in Northern China with the military situation comparatively quiet.

Normal service has been restored on the Tientsin-Pukow line and telegraph lines have been repaired.

A message from Taiyuanfu announced that General Yen Hsi-shan was formally sworn in as vice-chief of China's land, sea and air forces. In a speech General Yen pleaded for a solid party and a united state. Factions within the party and difference in views between north and south destroyed that solidarity. He declared himself eager to work for that solidarity hereafter. He said that he realized that victory in warfare was not gain, for no single person could rid China of the burden of "circulating" warfare.

A Kaifeng dispatch states that 10,000 additional famine refugees concentrated there on January 27 and are being fed and clothed by the Red Cross.

The authorities of the Kaifeng famine relief commission are said to be discussing plans for transporting ancient relics and art works kept in the Kaifeng National Museum to Shanghai for exhibition and use the proceeds for famine relief.

From the same source it is said that Gen. Shih Yu-san, recently appointed to head bandit suppression in Honan, visited Kaifeng with Kuan Shu-jen, his representative in Nanking and talked over bandit suppression with Gen. Han Fu-chu and Gen. Wang Chin-yu, chairman of Anhwei. These men are said to be sincerely loyal to the Central Government. The garrison at Kaifeng was given strict instructions that celebrations of the lunar new year were strictly prohibited. All shops had to open their doors and factories and government offices had to remain open.

British and Chinese Corporation Modifies S.-N. Rwy. Agreement

Correspondence made public during the week through *Reuter's* Agency shows that the British and Chinese Corporation has modified its agreement concerning the Shanghai-Nanking railway. A. L. Davidson, the Corporation's representative in China, in a letter to the Minister of Railways January 22, agrees to a policy of direct operation of the Railway by the Ministry, according to which the Ministry will appoint a Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, and will control the appointment of all the officials and employees of the railway, except that the Corporation shall nominate the engineer-in-chief and the chief accountant, and there shall also be a deputy engineer-in-chief, who shall be a British engineer, who is to act temporarily in case the engineer-in-chief is absent either on leave or for other causes. In order to meet the wishes of the Ministry of Railways, and in consideration of the creation of the Central Purchasing Department of the Ministry, the Corporation relinquishes its rights, under Article 9 of the Loan Agreement, to receive (for its superintendence and services) the remuneration of 5 percent on the entire cost of materials purchased for the Railway. For their services as Trustees for the bondholders and Agents for the Railway, it is understood that the Ministry of Railways will pay to the Corporation a remuneration of £3,500 per annum during the terms of the Loan Agreement, and the Corporation agrees to superintend and serve in connection with the purchase of materials, whenever called upon to do so by the Ministry, without extra remuneration. The above remuneration will be paid to the Corporation half yearly from the revenues of the Railway on the dates of payment of interest on the Loan, viz: on the 18th of May and November 17.

Governor of Macao Plans Reduction of Gambling and Opium Dens

A methodical reduction of the gambling and opium dens of Macao is expected to be made shortly by Col. Tamagnini Barbose, Governor of the Colony, according to a recent Lisbon dispatch.

The Governor proposes to supplant the chief revenues of the Colony, derived from fantan, lotteries and opium, by returns derived from more respectable sources. To this end permits for such houses will be gradually and methodically withdrawn and to supplant the fall in revenue land will be developed and trade promoted between Macao and other Portuguese colonies.

One of the Governor's pet schemes is a future accord with Brazil whereby Macao will become a marketing place for Brazilian products in the Far East and Brazil will, in turn, market products of the colony.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION
No. 1173

With reference to the Notification stating that on and after 1st February, 1930, the Haikuan Tael will be discontinued as the unit of calculation of duties on imports from abroad and that a new Gold Unit will be used: and in continuation of Customs Notification No. 1170, the public is hereby notified that the official rate given in Notification No. 1171 is cancelled and that from February 1st, 1930, until further notice, the official rate to be used for converting Customs Gold Units into Shanghai Taels is:

Gold Units 1.000=Sh. Tls. 0.822

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
SHANGHAI, 28th January, 1930.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION
No. 1174

The Shanghai Banks having given notice that they will no longer receive Merchants' Compradore orders for collection, the public is hereby notified that the Customs will not receive Compradore Orders after 1st February, 1930.

Shipping companies may pay Night, Sunday, and Holiday Permit Fees by means of (1) Bank Cashiers' Orders (Chinese or Foreign), which must be handed to the Customs at time of application for Permits, or (2) deposits lodged with the Customs, against which Permit Fees will be debited.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs,

Custom House,
Shanghai, 28th January, 1930.

Government Cancels American Aviation Contract

The Chinese National Government, according to reports from foreign sources in Nanking, has cancelled the contract entered into several months ago with an American company, China Airways, Fed., Inc., for the carrying of mail and passengers in China. The first report, which appeared in the *Shanghai Evening Post*, on Feb. 4, was based on information circulated to the foreign newspapers in Shanghai by the "C. I. D." or Criminal Investigation Department of the Police Department of the Settlement. Ernest B. Price, president of the American Company, who had been in Nanking for several days, returned to Shanghai on the morning of Feb. 5 and in response to inquiries issued a statement to the effect that his company had received no official notification of the Government's action. "Up to the present," said Mr. Price, "the Chinese Government has not aproached our company with either objections to the contract or with request for revision or cancellation."

It was learned, however, that while the Chinese Government had made no official notification of its action, that a resolution had been proposed to cancel the contract by Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications and that the resolution had received the approval of the State Council. The action was taken at a meeting of the State Council on Friday, Feb. 4, but was not published in the usual list of actions of the Council which are circulated by the official *Kuo Min* news agency.

Whether the National Government will now attempt a revision of the contract or will insist upon outright abrogation is not known. It has been reported that the Minister of Communications is planning to organize his own service using a different type of plane from that used by China Airways, Inc., a subsidiary organization of the Curtiss-Robertson airplane interests of the United States. In reference to his relations with the National Government, Mr. Price, president of the American company said, "We have fulfilled all of our obligations under our contract and our planes are continuing to fly on daily schedule between Shanghai, Nanking, Kiukiang and Hankow."

The original contract between the American company and the Chinese Government was signed by Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, who organized a government corporation known as the China National Aviation Corporation. Owing to opposition to the contract which was raised in political circles in the Government, Sun Fo resigned from his connection with the company and Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications was appointed in his place. The Chinese opposition to the contract was based on the allegation that the prices charged for mail transport were excessive and that the contract amounted to an infringement of Chinese national sovereignty. It also has been rumored that there has been secret opposition to the contract on the part of other foreign interests.

Foreign Policy Association in U. S. Makes Report On China

The difficulties which have been encountered by the National Government of China during the past year are primarily due to the effort of General Chiang Kai-shek to administer the whole of China whereas he actually has control only of the provinces in the immediate vicinity of Nanking, the Foreign Policy Association declares in a survey of China's reconstruction efforts, according to a *United Press* dispatch from Washington, D. C., on January 20 and published in Peiping papers.

The survey considers both sides of this controversy dispassionately, setting forth the Red Cross contentions and the arguments made in rebuttal by missionary organizations and the American committee engaged in raising Chinese relief funds.

The survey also takes up the controversy which has been aroused in the United States by the famine relief report of the American Red Cross commission to China.

It is pointed out that the relief committee reports, upon apparently good authority, that 30 million persons will be destitute in China at least until next June, although such relief funds as have been raised in China and the United States have been administered efficiently and with insignificant loss.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Sunday and Monday, Jan. 26 and 27.—Ministry of Railways issues orders to various Railway Administrations to submit quarterly reports regarding the work of the staff members and lower grade employees.—The first through train from Harbin to Moscow via the C. E. R. leaves Harbin Feb. 1 and the first eastbound train arrives in Harbin Jan. 30.—Chen Chi-tang launches attack on Liuchow held by the Kwangsi rebels.—Li Pei-chi, Chairman of the Suiyuan Government arrives in Peiping from Suiyuan to hand over control of the 2nd Division (Shansi).—Ho Chen-chun tenders his resignation as Chairman of the Hupeh Government.—Yo Ying-ching leaves Hankow for Nanking.—Liu Chen-hua and Ho Yao-tsu, representatives of Chiang Kai-shek, arrive in Nanking to report on the situation in Honan.—The National Opium Suppression Committee requests that a ministerial order be issued prohibiting military inspection offices to confiscate opium or other narcotic drugs seized.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructs that negotiations for the conclusion of a Sino-Finnish Commercial Treaty be opened.—The text of the Sino-Greco Treaty of Amity and Commerce is approved by the Legislative Yuan.—A Central Experimental Farm is opened near Nanking by the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining and the College of Agriculture of the Central University.—The State Council orders cancellation of passes for free transportation on Government Railway issued to Government officials.—Reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court will start Feb. 1.—Eight million persons have been the victims of famine and other calamities in Kiangsi during the past year—Chiang Kai-shek orders selective examinations for staff members of military organs.—Moh Teh-hui arrives in Shanghai.—Hsiao Hsuan tenders his resignation as Acting Chairman of the Hupeh Government.—Tang Seng-ming is captured by local militia at Pohsien, southern Hunan.—Eleven cadets of the sixth graduating class of the Central Military Academy are selected to be sent abroad for military study.—Through service on the Tientsin-Pukow line is resumed.

Tuesday, January 28.—Wang Chung-hui makes announcement on details of reorganization of Shanghai Provisional Court.—Mayor Ma of Tsingtao arrives at Nanking.—Third Plenary Session of the Kuomintang fixed for March 1 next.—Ku Tso-tsung arrives from Pengpu at Nanking and makes report on taking over troops from Shih Yiu-san.—Soldiers who assisted in routing Tang Seng-chi are rewarded with $10,000.—Chang Hui-chang returns to Nanking after directing aerial operations against Ironsides in South China.—Standing Committee of C. E. C. decides to "hold over" proposed bill of rights.

Wednesday, January 29.—Long distance telephone opened between Nanking and Wuhu.—Ministry of Communications to issue permits for radio importations in future.—Chekiang petitions Nanking to raise a million dollar famine relief loan.—3,000 elementary free schools so far opened in Hopei province.—Shansi to raise a five million dollar currency rehabilitation loan next month.—Wang Shu-chang proposed as director of military training for north-east border defense.—State Council promulgates new civil service regulations for district magistrates.—Wuchow Commander Chen dispatches airplanes against rebels in nearby hills.—Nanking appropriates $100,000 for Hsu Shih-ying for famine relief purposes in Honan.

Saturday February 1.—First National Civil Service Examination to be held in Nanking next autumn.—Sino-Czecho-Slovak treaty being negotiated at Nanking.—The Law of Petition formulated by the Ministry of Interior is forwarded to Legislative Yuan (its object is to safeguard the rights of the people against illegal encroachment by any government organ)—Liu Chen-hua goes to Taiyuan to confer with Yen Hsi-shan regarding pacification of Kuominchun rebels in Shensi and Kansu.—Ho Yao-tsu succeeds Ho Chen-chun as Chief Military Counsellor.—President Chiang Kai-shek makes first of a series of monthly surveys on general situation throughout the country.—U. S. Minister Johnson presents credentials at Nanking and lays wreath on Sun Yat-sen memorial.

Sunday and Monday, February 2 and 3.—Zau Lih-tse proceeds from Nanking to Kaifeng to discuss with Honan officials how to "pacify" the province.—Kuominchun commanders

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will & Testament of CHARLTON BRISTOL PERKINS Deceased

Cause No. 3251
Estate No. 714
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Charlton Bristol Perkins, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before August 1st 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

NELLIE D. PERKINS
c/o Nelson E. Lurton
141 Szechuen Road
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China,
January 28, 1930.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will & Testament of THOMAS GLEN McMARTIN Deceased

Cause No. 3252
Estate No. 715
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Glen McMartin, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before August 1st 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Mrs. ROSE B. McMARTIN
c/o Nelson E. Lurton
141 Szechuen Road
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.
January 28, 1930.

CHINA TOMORROW

Vol. II Peiping January 20, 1930 No. 3

Arrived!

telegraph to Hankow their willingness to be reorganized in accordance with instructions from Central Government.—Second national opium conference to be held at Nanking April 1.—National Mongolian Affairs Conference to be held first in Peiping and later at Nanking.—Kwangtung province proposes to use Boxer indemnity funds to complete Canton-Hankow railway.—Chinese in Russia being denied transporation, many are returning home on foot.—Real estate of Tang Seng-chi in Hunan to be confiscated.—Nanking starts campaign to boost use of native products.—Fong Cheng-wu, deposed Anhwei chairman, to be tried at Nanking on charge of complicity in Kuominchun rebellion.—Changsha reports Hunan forces cross Hunan-Kwangsi border.—Remnants of Tang Seng-chi forces still at large near Yencheng.

Tuesday, February 4.—Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei cocoon guilds petition for exemption from export tax.—Report on punitive expedition against Tang Seng-chi shortly to be published by Nanking authorities.—Negotiations going on in Shanghai for conclusion of a Sino-Japanese aviation contract.—Steps in progress at Nanking to put all government radio under control of Ministry of Communications.—Uniform training for military units throughout country to be provided for in near future.—Minister of Education prepares 1,000 character elementary school text book of Three Peoples' Principles.—C. P. C. considers project of having Gen. Ho Ying-ching and Chu Shao-kwang exchange posts.—Gen. Ho Chen-chun placed in charge of pacification measures in Hupeh.

A British Aid Memoire to China on Extraterritoriality

A *Reuter* telegram from London, Feb. 3, stated that a British Aid Memoire to China reiterates that it is of the utmost importance that no untoward incident shall imperil the forthcoming negotiations, and, therefore the British Government expects the Chinese Government to issue strict orders to its provincial and local officials that treaty stipulations affecting the status and privileges of British subjects shall continue in full vigor until modifications have been agreed to as the result of negotiations.

Dutch Company to Build Hulutao Harbor

According to the *Sin Wan Pao*, Chinese newspaper in Shanghai, the building of the new Hulutao harbor, has been entrusted to a Dutch company, whose representative is a Belgian. All expenses for labor and materials are to be advanced by the Dutch company and the Peiping-Mukden railway is to advance from $300,000 to $500,000 a month to cover expenses. Negotiations for the building of said harbor have been going on for the past several years with a British syndicate, with the proposed security of gold mines in Heilungkiang and also coalmines. But recent Soviet disturbances have helped to upset previous negotiations and now the Dutch company has secured the contract.

Compensation for May 30 Victims

A settlement has been reached by the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Chinese Community regarding compensation for the victims of the May 30 incident. The Municipal Council has paid Mex. $150,000 and at a public meeting held February 5, Yu Ya-ching, Hu Chan-shan and Chen Pu-tsai were authorized to sign for the money on behalf of the May 30th Union. Of this money, $40,000 is to go to the San Peh Steamship Co. for loans granted to the Union, $10,000 to settle accounts in connection with the erection of the tomb for the victims, and the balance is distributed to the relatives of the 31 who were killed, 29 who were wounded and two more seriously disabled.

Reuter Manager Joins N.Y. Stock Exchange

Capt. Douglas Williams, general manager in America for the *Reuters* News Agency of London, resigned on Jan. 31 to join the firm of Gruntal, Lilienthal and Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange. A report in the *Editor and Publisher* stated that no successor for Capt. Williams would be appointed but that his work would be divided among three other members of the staff, Thomas Dixon, business manager; Bernard Butterfield, commercial service manager and Bernard Rickatson-Hatt, news editor and correspondent. Capt. Williams had been with *Reuters* continuously since 1910 and had been in charge of the American office since 1921.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Hankow, Jan. 27.—Chang Fah-kwei and Kwangsi clique display activities at Kweilin.

Nankiug, Jan. 28.—Gen. Mo Teh-hui, Chinese delegate to the Sino-Soviet conferences arrives here and explains to the Government where the "shoe pinched" when the Soviet raided Hailar and vicinity.

Dairen, Jan. 29.—After some hesitation the Dairen Customs adopted gold unit tael as ordered by Nanking.

Tokyo, Jan. 31.—Kawasaki S.S.Co to inaugurate new shipping service between Shanghai and Foochow.

Tokyo, Feb. 2.—Chang Hsueh-liang sponsors a Sino-Japanese friendship plan.

Tokyo, Feb. 2.—Wang Chia-chen, personal secretary to Chang Hueh-liang, is making a tour of Japan.

Mukden, Feb. 3.—British government disagrees with proposed British Consortium for flotation of loan for Hulutao Harbor Construction.

Big Radio Station Installed in Japan By Local U. S. Engineer

Having installed and tested the new 20-40 Kilowatt short-wave radio station at Kariya, near Nagoya, Japan in the remarkably short space of one month, Cecil Bailey, radio engineer of the Radio Corporation of America, returned to Shanghai last Saturday on the *Nagasaki Maru*.

Mr. Bailey stated that the apparatus arrived from America on December 16 and was assembled and ready for test on January 16. The Kariya-Yosami unit was rushed to completion to take care of the expected heavy diplomatic traffic between Tokio and London owing to the Naval Reductions Conference which opened on January 20.

The equipment is identically the same as the two RCA units which arrived in Shanghai recently and which will be installed here for direct communication with Europe and America. Mr. Bailey has been assigned to this work and he expects to commence the local installations within the next two or three weeks.

Silver Reaches Still Lower Depths

The situation as regards silver, particularly as it affects business in China, is at present much the same as when the bottom dropped out the New York Stock Exchange several months ago. The question in everybody's mind is : "When will the bottom be reached?" That point was supposed to have been reached several weeks ago, but a still lower point was reached this week, and at the time of writing the value of an American dollar is about $2.90 in Shanghai money, while at Harbin the value is over three dollars of local currency. Many Chinese dealers in gold bars have lost heavily and several Chinese bullion brokers are facing bankruptcy proceedings.

The Ministry of Finance is stated to be watching the situation carefully and in conjunction with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, urges the following as important steps in bringing relief to the silver situation: To open gold mines in the Three Eastern Provinces and in other frontier districts; and to strengthen production of China's home industries, while at the same time encouraging the use of native products.

Three Hundred Fords Arrive in Shanghai in One Shipment

What is believed to be the largest single shipment of automobiles into Shanghai was brought to the Dollar Wharf in Pootung by a Japanese steamer last week for the Ford Motor Company. The shipment consisted of three hundred units and the cars are now being assembled at the Ford's assembling plant adjoining the Dollar Wharf.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1175

In accordance with the instructions of the Inspector General of Customs the public is hereby notified that the following are the fixed equivalents in gold currencies for converting values into Customs Gold Units:

Pence	19.7265
Gold Dollar	0.40
French Franc	10.184
Gold Yen	0.8025
Singapore Dollar	0.705
Rupees	1.096
Reich Marks	1.679
Guilders	0.995
Italian Lire	7.600
Swiss Franc	2.073
Belgas	2.877
Norwegian Kroner	1.492
Swedish Kroner	1.492
Danish Kroner	1.492
Austrian Shillings	2.843

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 3rd February, 1930.

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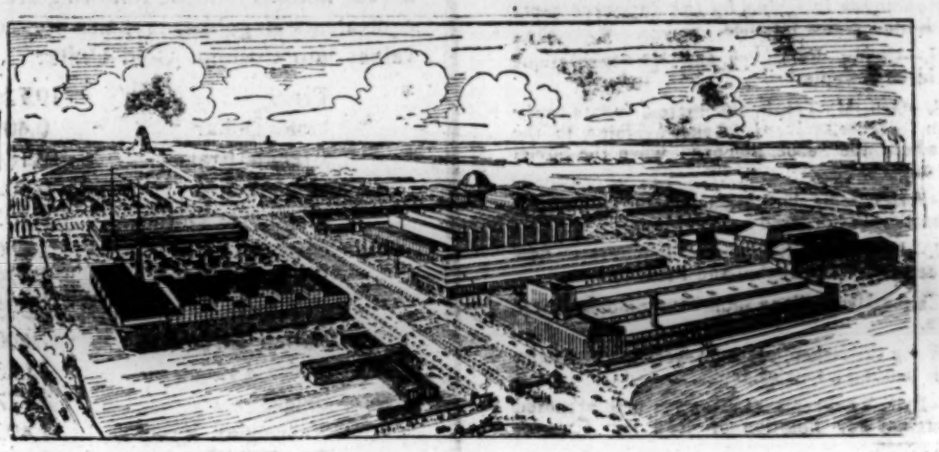
The Leipzig Spring Fair



The Exhibition Grounds of the Leipzig Great Engineering Fair and Building Fair incorporating 17 Exhibition Halls

OPENING DAY MARCH 2ND 1930

The Leipzig Fair can count on the support of 10,000 exhibitors, and the chief feature is the display of samples.

On the occasion of the Spring Fair 1929 more than 165,000 visitors came to Leipzig on business, of these no less than 28,660 were from abroad.

The management and development of the Fair is in the hands of the Leipzig Fair Office. It preserves the closest connection with the leading commercial centres of the world by a far-flung system of honorary representatives or by its own Branches.

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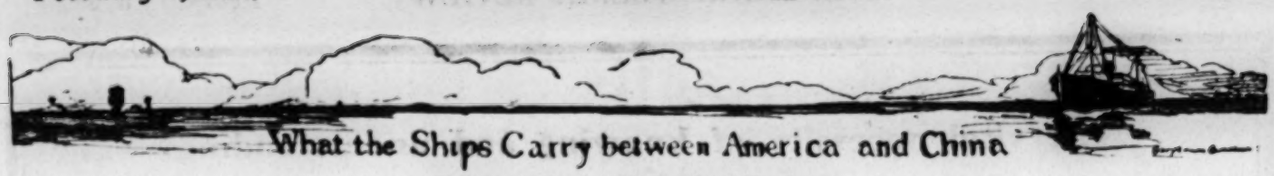

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Feb. Customs Rate Tls. 1.71 equal Gold $1

GOLDEN KAURI, Dec. 21.
(Agents: States S.S. Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, S'hai	Bls. 20 Pls.	19.93
,, Tsingtao	Bls. 5 ,,	5.00
White, S'hai	Bls. 285 ,,	283.18
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 150 Pls.	150.31
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen, etc.	Bls. 90 ,,	93.56
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	20.55
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	4.37
Bristles	,,	98
Brassware	,,	41
Cotton Rags	,,	974
Feathers, Duck	,,	46
Feathers, Goose	,,	68
Hair, Human	,,	330
Nutgalls	,,	1,424
Oil, Wood	,,	840
Peas, White	,,	1,002
Seed, Sesamum	,,	4,592
Wool, Sheep's	,,	497
Foreign Goods.		
Timber, Ordinary, Sawn, Hardwood	Sup.ft.	25,001

PRESIDENT PIERCE, Dec. 27.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Canned Asparagus	Pls.	114
Canned Awabi	,,	16
Canned Fruits	,,	83
Awabi, Dried	,,	2
Butter	,,	7
Fruits, Dried	,,	23
Leather, Calf	,,	5
Macaroni	,,	5
Oranges, Fresh	,,	23
Paper, Unclassed	,,	86
Prunes, Dried	,,	25
Raisins, Dried	,,	2,353
Shrimps, Dried	,,	110
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	59,260
Machines, Knitting	,,	2
Motor-cars	,,	3
Canned Fish	Doz	40
Canned Salmon	,,	40
Canned Sardines	,,	1,100
Canned Goods, Unclassed	,,	430
Coffee in Tins	,,	164
Hats, Panama	,,	160
Shirts	,,	30
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	65,896
Paints, Unclassed	,,	550
Enamelled Ironware	hk.Tls.	3,580
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	3,041
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	1,322,976

HAVANA MARU, Dec. 30.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
To Hongkong.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	Bls. 4 Pls.	4.04
Cotton Yarn	,,	474
To Aden.		
Cotton Sheetings, Grey	Pcs.	15,750
To Jibuti.		
Cotton Sheetings, Grey	,,	3,750
To U. S. of America.		
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow	Pls.	36
Oil, Wood	,,	755
Hats, Buntal Fibre	Pcs.	2,700

PRESIDENT POLK, January 7.
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 52 Pls.	169.07
Antung	Bls. 30 ,,	100.48
Chinaware, Fine	,,	16
Hides, Buffalo	,,	311
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,	3
Soapstone Ornaments	,,	79

TAIYO MARU, January 7.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai	Bls. 130 Pls.	127.64
Yellow, S'hai	Bls. 40 ,,	39.76
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 21 ,,	67.38
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang, etc.	,,	150
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	467
Antimony, Regulus	,,	1,495
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 100 ,,	383

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Firm — Feb. 5. — Business Done 3,224,610 Shares

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCKS	Mon. Feb. 3	Tues. Feb. 4
34	20	Adams Express	28¼	29¼
354¼	197	Allied Chemical & Dye	276	275
110	23	Allied Power & Light	44½	45
75⅛	35⅛	Allis Chalmers	58¾	61⅜
184½	86	American Can	128⅛	131
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	89⅞	90
130¼	62	American Smelting	75¼	76⅞
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	227⅜	229
235	160	American Tobacco "B"	221½	222
199	50	American Water Works	92⅛	98¼
140	67½	Anaconda Copper	76¾	77
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	38⅝	38¼
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	117	117⅜
140¼	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	101⅛	100¼
61⅞	25	Calumet & Hecla	31½	30½
265⅞	187¼	Canadian Pacific Railway	202	199⅞
92	42⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	69⅞	71⅞
108½	75	Chicago Northwestern	86¼	86½
143½	97	Chicago Rock Island	119½	Unq
135	26	Chrysler	38¾	40¼
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	30½	30¼
140	52	Columbia Gas & Electric	85	91½
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	27	28⅝
63	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	30½	32¼
183¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	109	112
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	22¼	22⅜
126⅜	70	Corn Products	92⅛	98
82¼	21¼	Coty, Inc.	31½	30¾
30⅛	6½	Curtiss Wright, Common	7	7⅛
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	Unq	33⅞
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	126⅞	128¼
264¼	150	Eastman Kodak Company	190⅞	192¼
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	92⅛	94¾
93⅛	41½	Erie Railroad	58⅜	58⅜
105⅝	17¼	Fox Film "A"	30⅝	31⅛
403	168⅛	General Electric (New)	72	74⅝
81¾	35	General Food	51	51⅜
91¾	33½	General Motors	44¾	44
126⅛	70	General Railway Signal	93	92⅛
82	31½	Gold Dust	44⅝	45½
105¾	40⅛	Goodrich Rubber	46⅞	48¼
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	74¼	74
102⅞	43	Granby	57½	58
122¼	80	Great Northern Certificate	93½	93⅞
102¾	48	International Cement	57⅞	57½
103½	4¾	International Comb. Engine	7¼	7⅜
142	65	International Harvester	88½	89⅜
72¾	25	International Nickel	38⅝	38⅜
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	52½	Unq
14¾	4¼	International Products (Com)	Unq	Unq
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	67⅝	68
242¼	90	Johns Manville	141½	144¼
104⅞	49⅜	Kennecott Copper	59⅜	59¾
157¼	80⅛	Lambert Company	103⅛	104
102¼	65	Lehigh Valley	72¾	75
106¼	80	Liggett & Myers, "B"	103	105
24	11½	Madison Square Garden	Unq	12¼
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific (Com)	90⅜	90
156⅞	45½	Montgomery Ward	46½	41⅞
62⅞	23¼	Nevada Consolidated Copper	29¼	30¼
256½	160	New York Central	181⅜	181¼
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	85⅞	85⅞
146½	56⅛	Pacific Lighting	82¼	84
32½	13	Packard Motor Car	16¾	17
75½	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	64½	66
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railway	79¼	80⅛
30	13⅛	Pennroad Corporation	Unq	14¼
47	24¼	Phillips Petroleum	33⅝	33¾
137¼	54	Public Service of New Jersey	87½	89⅛
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	37⅛	39⅞
137¾	101½	Reading Railway	132	132¼
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	53½	53¾
181	80	Sears Roebuck	98½	97⅝
31¾	19	Shell Union	22½	23⅜
188	59½	Simmons Company	80¼	82⅞
93¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	59½	61
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	121¼	122⅛
243¼	73½	Standard Gas & Electric	115½	118½
83	43	Standard Oil of New Jersey	64⅜	63⅝
48⅛	31¼	Standard Oil of New York	33	33
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	54¼	53¾
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	62	61¾
139⅜	58½	Timken Roller Bearing	75¾	76⅛
67⅜	20¼	Trans America	45⅝	45¾
140	59	Union Carbide & Carbon	90	91
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	222	220⅝
162	31	United Aircraft & Transport	46¼	45⅜
20½	6¼	United Dry Docks	7⅜	Unq
119½	50½	U. S. Realty & Improvement	66	69
261¾	150	United States Steel	182	183
116½	37½	Vanadium	63⅜	65
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E. & M. (Corp)	161	164
		Call Money	4%	Unq

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The vital necessity of knowing and understanding!

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

One would not think of residing in, or doing business on a large, or even moderate scale, in any country without making a serious effort to know and understand the political, business, financial and professional leaders of that country. This is particularly true of China where shifting political and economic conditions are always linked up with individuals who thus exercise tremendous influence upon the course of events.

As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

The compilation of a "Who's Who in China," containing the pictures and biographical sketches of political, business, financial and professional leaders of China in the English language. was started in 1917, some thirteen years ago. The first volume, published in 1918, contained only 59 biographical sketches, but the second volume, published in 1920, contained 153. Since that time the book has grown until the volume published in 1926-1927 contained more than 500 biographical sketches. In 1928 a supplement was issued containing more than 100 sketches of new leaders, chiefly these who emerged as a result of the Nationalist Revolution which brought new figures to the helm in both business and politics.

Work has now started on the 1930 edition, which will be the most ambitious publication of the kind ever attempted in Asia. It will be all-inclusive in that will include a complete record of all leaders in the country in the fields of politics, business, finance and the professions. It will be well bound, printed on good paper stock, 8-in by 10½-in., of more than 1,000 pages, and will be a welcome addition to any business office or home library.

The value of this book will immediately be realized by all foreigners as well as Chinese who are interested in the commercial, financial and political affairs of China, due to the vital necessity of knowing intimately the men who are directing the affairs of contemporary China.

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WHO'S WHO IN CHINA
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4 Avenue Edward VII
SHANGHAI.

Shanghai,.....1930.

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NOTE: *In case they are not already included, I would recommend the inclusion of the biographies of the following Chinese in the forthcoming edition of Who's Who:—*.....
.....
.....

TIENTSIN PUKOW RAILWAY

PEIPING (PEKING-PUKOW) THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS

Commencing from 10th. December 1928 and until further notice, the above Through Express Trains Nos. 101 and 102 will run twice a week between Pukow and Peiping Via Hsuchowfu and Chengchow. Up Train leaving Pukow at 5.30 p.m. every Monday and Thursday arriving Peiping on 6.35 p.m. every Wednesday and Saturday and Down Train leaving at 7.00 a.m. every Monday and Friday arriving Pukow at 10.49 a.m. every Wednesday and Sunday.

A Ferry Service across the Yangtse is provided for passengers to and from the Shanghai Nanking Line in connection with the Through Express Trains.

Each train has First, Second and Third class cars, Drawing Room, Dining and Sleeping cars with all modern conveniences in order to meet the demands of the travelling public.

Meals and refreshments are obtainable on the train at any hour.

Every effort is being made to improve this train service by the T. P. R. Admintstration in co-operation with Hankow-Peiping and Lung-hai Lines.

Time		Station	Time		
Arr.	Dep.		Arr.	Dep.	
18.35		Peiping		7.00	Mon. and/or Fri.
13.59	14.14	Paotingfu	12.01	12.16	"
9.33	10.13	Shihkiachwang	16.10	16.50	"
5.05	5.40	Shuntehfu	20.40	21.11	"
	7.41	Chengchow	8.00		Tues. and/or Sat.
17.11		Chengchow		8.20	"
14.44	15.15	Kaifeng	10.04	10.34	"
	6.11	Hsuchowfu	22.25		"
5.41		Hsuchowfu		22.40	"
23.29	23.59	Pengpu	4.13	4.43	Wed. and/or Sun.
	17.30	Pukow	10.49		"

PASSENGER FARE TABLE

		Peiping							
Paotingfu	1	8.80	Paotingfu						
	2	5.70							
	3	4.15							
Shihkiachwang	1	16.20	8.00	Shihkiachwang					
	2	10.50	5.15						
	3	7.65	3.75						
Shuntehfu	1	22.55	14.55	7.15	Shuntehfu				
	2	14.65	9.40	4.60					
	3	10.75	6.85	3.30					
Chengchow	1	40.05	31.85	24.65	18.10	Chengchow			
	2	26.00	20.65	15.95	11.65				
	3	19.00	15.10	11.65	8.50				
Kaifeng	1	43.80	35.60	27.80	21.25	3.75	Kaifeng		
	2	28.40	23.05	18.05	13.75	2.40			
	3	20.20	16.30	12.70	9.55	1.20			
Hsuchowfu	1	58.95	50.15	42.95	36.40	18.90	15.20	Hsuchowfu	
	2	38.20	32.55	27.85	23.55	12.20	9.85		
	3	25.10	21.05	17.60	14.45	6.10	4.95		
Pengpu	1	69.10	60.30	53.10	46.55	29.05	25.35	10.15	Pengpu
	2	44.57	39.10	34.40	30.10	18.75	16.40	6.55	
	3	28.40	24.35	20.90	17.75	9.40	8.25	——	
Pukow	1	79.25	71.05	63.25	56.70	39.20	36.10	20.90	10.80 Pukow
	2	51.45	46.10	41.10	36.80	25.45	23.40	13.55	7.00
	3	31.75	27.85	24.25	21.10	12.75	11.75	——	——

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